

Commerce

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME 27

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1925

NUMBER 18

## A Day's Work For a Day's Pay

If the Northrop Loom has been perfected to the point where weavers have little to do, why not let your weavers run enough looms to earn their wages?

It is fair to them, for otherwise you cannot meet modern competition and soon you will have no jobs for them.

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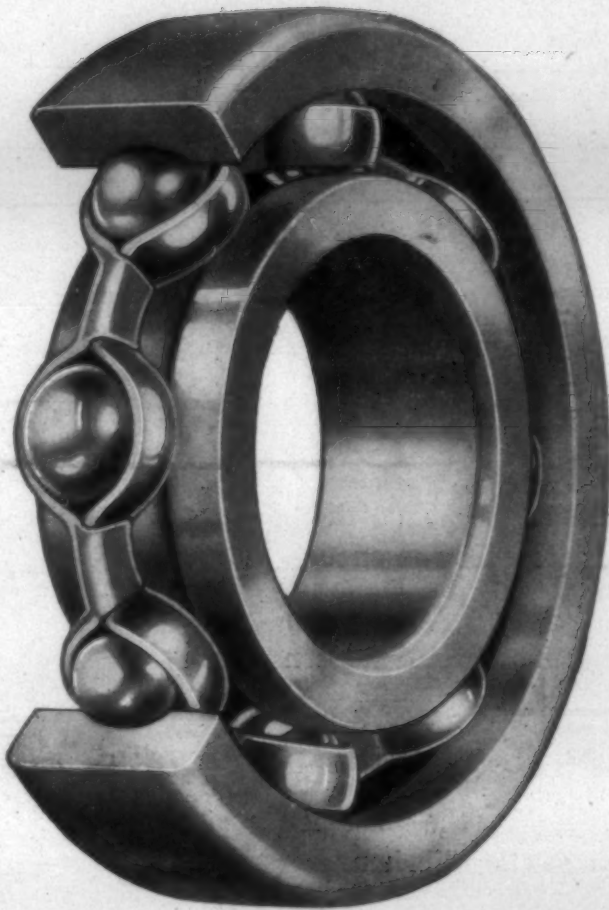
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## BALL BEARINGS





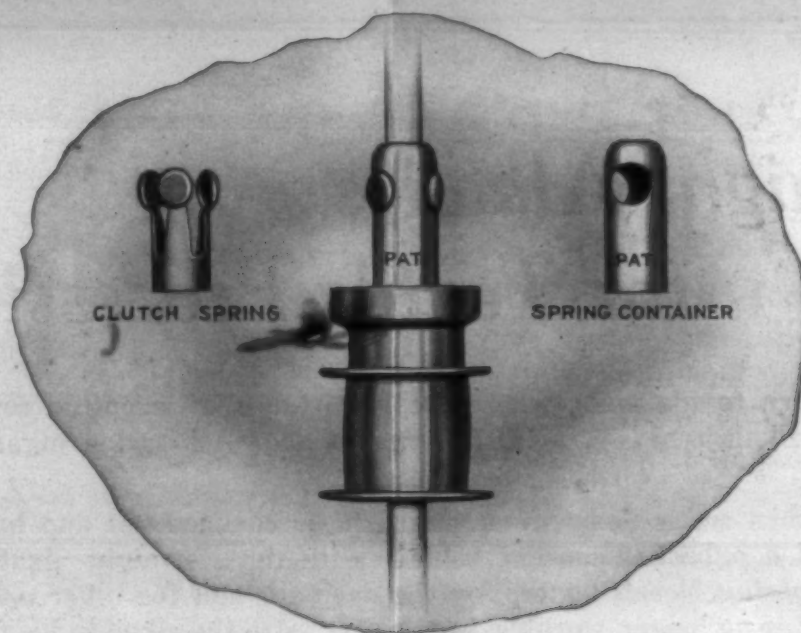
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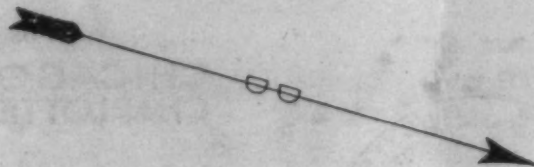
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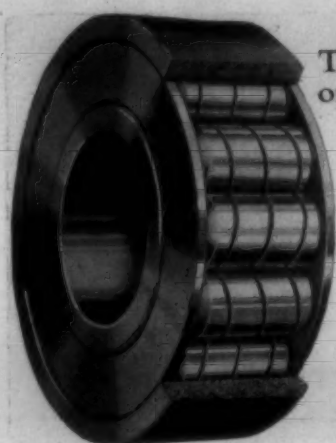
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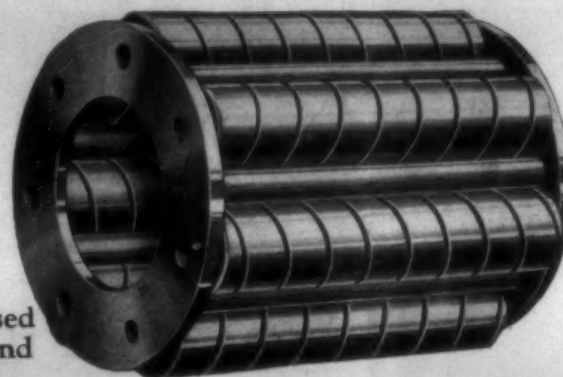


*Sesquicarbonate of Soda  
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Type of bearing used  
on loom crank shafts



Type of bearing used  
on loom cam shafts and  
rocker shafts

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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOLUME 27

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1925

NUMBER 18

## Cotton Manufacturing Conditions

### Austria and Czecho-Slovakia.

Since the harvesting of the last crops the state of trade has become much more satisfactory in these countries, although there has been rather less improvement in the weaving section than in the spinning section. Spinning is also more remunerative than weaving. An interesting feature is that there has been a complete change in the relations of East Indian and American cotton. Approximately the amounts of these respective cottons used was as two-thirds American to one-third Indian, although at times the proportion might be three-quarters and one-quarter. Last year, mills using East Indian cotton, which remained fairly stable in price, held a considerable advantage over those using American in consequence of the higher cost of the raw material. In fact, at that time coarse counts made from Indian cotton were scarcely to be obtained. Today, however, owing to prices having closely approximated each other, the position has been completely reversed and it is now next to impossible to dispose of yarn spun from certain classes of Indian cotton and obtain the same price as for yarn made from American cotton, with the result that those firms using East Indian cotton are in a poor state, whilst those using American cotton are making profits more or less satisfactory. Mills are well employed to the end of the year and the turnover on finished goods is fairly good. Labor in Austria has been quiet, but in Czecho-Slovakia there has been a demand for increased wages on account of the increased cost of living. In Austria there is a Government Index Committee consisting of representatives of employers, workpeople and Government officials, and the necessary wages adjustments—according to their findings—are ordered to be made. The efficiency of the workpeople in Austria is poor; in Austria and Czecho-Slovakia 48 hours are worked—these being made up in many cases on five days during the week in order to save coal.

### Belgium.

The state of trade is not satisfactory and large numbers of spindles and looms are stopped for the want of labor. Consequently, there is no profit, except on special yarns and

(Reports made to Master Federation of Cotton Spinners at their meeting in London, Eng., Oct. 30, 1924.)

cloths. In regard to the production made from Indian cotton, we are in the same position as Austria. There is a 48-hour law in force which is rigidly applied; we are not even allowed to make up time lost through a breakdown. Many of the workpeople have gone to France where they are allowed to work 50 hours per week and more in cases of urgent necessity. Firms are looking for lower prices from the new cotton crop and are therefore keeping from buying. There are no stocks of manufactured goods. Difficulty is being experienced in the export trade because the German and French prices are lower than in Belgium. The cost of production is increasing owing to wages having been raised every two months following the increase in the index figure of the cost of living.

### Denmark.

(Sent by the Danish Association.)

Sales had ceased almost completely during the summer months but it was hoped that in the autumn season the demand would increase considerably; this anticipation has not materialized, indeed, the short-time working has been further increased. During August from 70 per cent to 75 per cent of the machinery was at work, but further decreases have taken place. Some of the largest weaving mills have stopped running more than a month ago for fear that their stocks would become too large; the drop in cotton prices has already caused a decrease in the price of finished goods and consequently heavy losses on present stocks have become unavoidable.

The prices of the necessities of life undoubtedly have risen and this, of course, equals a reduction in the purchasing power of the public. Retail houses are not ordering many goods as they are expecting confidently to see a further reduction in the wholesale prices of cotton goods. In view of the violent fluctuations in cotton prices and also of the exchange and in view of the present political situation, it is necessary for the mills to act cautiously. As regards output, our industry has not reached the same amount as in pre-war days and the total increase in the home consumption during the

last ten years (due to the increase of population) has been satisfied through the importation of foreign goods. At the present time competition is felt severely in cheap grey goods from Estland (Esthonia?), but Czecho-Slovakia, as well as Germany, is selling large quantities of cotton goods in this country; the quality of these goods is very poor, but prices are low and it is for this reason that the goods are selling readily amongst the poorer classes of the population. An improvement is not likely until cotton prices become steadier.

The textile employers have given notice to the operatives to terminate their agreement on 1st February, 1925, but neither party has yet set forth any proposals as regards a new wage agreement.

### England.

#### Spinning.

In the Egyptian section of the trade conditions remain good on the whole. In the American section there has been a slight improvement during the past two months. From the early part of the year the American section has worked only 26½ hours per week, but from Monday, the 3rd November, 1924, these hours will be increased to 32 per week. It is hoped that the improvement will continue and that gradually the 48-hour working week will be resumed.

No alteration has taken place in the principal lists of wages.

#### Weaving.

An increased demand for piece goods, both for the home trade and abroad, is now being met with and if the price of raw cotton keeps steady there is every probability of a still further increased turnover in cloth. Many idle looms in our country have been restarted and at the present time there is more machinery being run than at any previous period this year. There are now about 80 per cent of the looms working, but, except in the better classes of cloth, the trade is not on a remunerative basis.

The outlook for cotton supplies is much more promising and steadier prices for raw cotton and more ac-

tivity in both yarn and cloth may be reasonably expected.

### France.

The state of trade is at present generally good. Both spinners and manufacturers have contracts placed for many months ahead at fair prices. The greatest difficulty they have to contend with is the scarcity of labor, in consequence of which large numbers of spindles are stopped. The eight-hour day law is in force in France, but permission is granted in special circumstances to work to roughly 52 hours per week, such permission, however, is difficult to obtain.

### Holland.

Spinners are better engaged than some months ago and, generally speaking, most spinners have orders on hand to keep them engaged from two to three months. Yarn prices are very firm and the margin generally is quite satisfactory. In coarse yarns there is strong competition from Germany and Czecho-Slovakia; these yarns are often sold at 10 to 15 cents per kilogram below the prices of the Dutch spinners.

In general, the manufacturers, too, are better engaged than some months ago. Both for home and export the demand has improved; stocks of cotton goods are still very low, mainly in consequence of the lockout which we had at the beginning of 1924. Almost all looms are running now. Prices of cotton piece goods are not always satisfactory, chiefly on account of the high prices asked for yarns and it is very difficult to persuade customers that the decline in cotton quotations has little effect on cloth prices.

In 1922, the imports of English yarns into Holland amounted to 29,889 tons out of a total quantity of 35,095 tons, and in 1923, 18,305 tons of English yarns were imported out of 28,318 tons, but during the last few months this import has diminished considerably as prices for English yarns are too high and many manufacturers try to buy these elsewhere. Up to September 30, 1924, the imports of cotton yarns into Holland for the current year amounted to 22,605 tons, of which 13,937 tons, or 62 per cent, were English, against 85 per cent in 1922 and 65 per cent in 1923. For the month of September, the figures are still more striking as the imports of English yarns only amounted to



1,371 tons, or 54 per cent, out of a total of 2,527 tons. It is expected that October and November will show a further decrease in the imports of English yarns in comparison with continental yarns.

#### Italy.

The situation in the cotton industry has improved considerably of late. Spinners and manufacturers in grey and color, also printers, are working full time at prices leaving a reasonable margin; generally, they are engaged up to February-March deliveries, both for export and home consumption. Export trade is reaching 40 per cent of production. Long discussions have taken place with the labor organizations of the various political parties, and their chief request was that employers should reinstate the 10 per cent by which wages were reduced a few years ago. Employers have continued negotiating this 10 per cent in order to obtain some facilities in the rules of the current agreement and a revised agreement was signed on the 25th October, 1924, by which the scale of wages in force on the 22nd November, 1920, has been reinstated.

#### Japan.

Following the disastrous earthquake which took place in September, 1923, and which destroyed approximately 10 per cent of the total spindles in operation, the spinning and weaving trades suffered great depression.

Prices of yarns and cloths were low compared with the high cost of the raw material and the industry was only partially saved from extreme depression by a reduction in the number of spindles working, thereby reducing the productive capacity. The conditions of trade remained very much depressed for about six or seven months after the earthquake, but afterwards a slight

recovery took place and a little increase of exports to China and other countries produced a brighter outlook and at the moment prices, whilst on a fairly paying basis, do not show a good margin of profit and there is much room for improvement. Most of the spinning mills are running 20 hours per day in two shifts, day and night, and weaving mills work 10 and 11 hours per day in one shift. The Government had already passed a law to abolish night working for females in all Japanese cotton mills, the date of which was to have been decided upon later by a special imperial order. This order was originally expected to come into force next year, but in consequence of the earthquake, the date has been indefinitely postponed. Generally speaking, about 25 days per month are worked.

#### Norway.

(Report of the Association.)

The market is rather quiet at present because buyers are waiting for lower prices.

Wages have been increased by 8 per cent to 13 per cent from 14th July as a result of public arbitration between employers and operatives of the cotton mills.

#### Poland.

(Report of the Association.)

The conditions in the industry are still unsatisfactory. This is due principally to the exceedingly high costs of production caused by:

1. The high wages /2,78-8,74 zloty or gold francs per day.
2. Want of working capital, shortness of credit, high discount (36 per cent per year).
3. The 46-hour week, many holidays and long leave of absence of the workmen (fortnight fully paid). It makes in all about 300 hours lost per year.
4. High taxes in connection with

the supreme effort to readjust and stabilize the national finance.

5. Heavy charges imposed on the mill owner by the new social legislation of the country.

All the causes mentioned have affected adversely the exports which at present are practically negligible. The small interior Polish market, owing to the low purchasing power of the population, is now rather slack and this has caused a considerable reduction of work (in the cotton branch, 26 per cent).

Accordingly, the consumption of cotton during September was only 16,600 bales approximately.

#### Sweden.

The purchasing power of the Swedish population engaged in agricultural pursuits has gradually decreased owing to the wet and cold summer which, following on the previous year's sad experience, has produced serious results in wheat, rye, etc. Quite a number of spinning and weaving mills are working only four days per week. The wages agreement entered into on the 1st April, 1922, between the employers and the trade unions, will expire on the 31st December next. Already the workpeople have asked for a new agreement providing for an increase in wages amounting to 20 per cent on day work and 30 per cent on piece work. Moreover, the work people are asking for certain regulations that are highly objectionable to the employers. It is expected that negotiations in these matters will take place before the end of the present year. Compared with pre-war days, the rates at the moment show 135 per cent increase.

#### Switzerland.

##### Spinning.

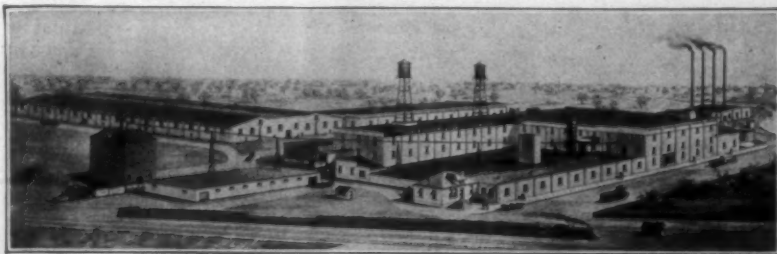
In the American section yarn prices are very unsatisfactory owing to the difficulty of the raw cotton situation. Business has been of a

"hand to mouth" character. In the Egyptian section the prices for some qualities were better and a favorable margin has resulted in cases of special counts and qualities. During the last fortnight there has been an advance in prices both for home and export trade, mainly brought about by advancing prices from the Egyptian spinners in England. The spinning mills are fully employed and are running generally 52 hours per week. Stocks of yarn are very small. The law, which formerly gave unemployed workpeople financial assistance, was rescinded in July last and since that time all payments of unemployment benefit have ceased. However, there is only a small percentage of people unemployed at present and the position is regarded as normal, corresponding with the rates of pre-war days.

#### Weaving.

The weaving section of the trade is better, especially at mills which are working for export, although the prices leave much to be desired. Home trade is not so good and great difficulty is being experienced by manufacturers in disposing of their production. Printers are not now in demand, but there is a ready sale for muslins, sateens and voiles. Before the war labor was scarce, but since the embroidery trade almost came to a standstill, these work people have turned their attention to the weaving trade, with the result that there is now an ample supply of labor in the weaving mills. Where it is proved that 52 hours per week are necessary on the grounds of state of trade or competition from other countries, the necessary permission to work such hours is being obtained from the Federal Government. Wages, which vary in different parts of the country, are to—  
(Continued on Page 34)

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## HOUGHTON

## SCIENCE NEEDS NO DEFENSE

## A Reminder

by Chas. E. Carpenter

**T**RUE science and true scientists need no defense. The accomplishments of true science stand as a monument to its merits, as impregnable and as prominent as Gibraltar.

Science cannot be injured by attack from without. The confidence of the public in science is *never* lessened by the attacks of the scoffers and doubters outside of the profession, but it is repeatedly shocked by the actions of the quacks, charlatans and pretenders, either inside of the ranks of the profession, or those falsely claiming to be members of the profession. The Doctor Keeleys of Keeley motor fame; the Doctor Cooks of North Pole notoriety, are merely two prominent examples of the kind of scientific fraud which exists in all sections of the World, in substantial numbers, and with which the owners of industry are pestered.

The business of E. F. Houghton & Co. was founded by scientists, on science, and without science it could not endure. Yet the fake scientist, the pretender, against whom I would warn all textile mills, has cost our Company incalculable loss, by his incompetency and dishonesty.

Whensoever it comes to pass that one makes so bold as to issue such a warning against the quack scientist, he immediately

calls to his assistance the brotherhood of quacks, charlatans, frauds and pretenders and together with their following, they seek refuge upon the Gibraltar of true science, and proclaim (with much noise), to the World: "He is attacking science. He is casting an insolent reflection upon the profession."

It is the old game wherein the pursued thief mingles with the virtuous crowd and shouts, "Stop thief," after some innocent person, in order to detract attention from the really guilty.

No recognized, reputable member of any scientific profession ever protested against the exposure of the quack scientist, but on the other hand, I have many letters from scientists of highest repute, complimenting and encouraging me.

The attitude of the true scientist may be best illustrated by briefly quoting from a letter which I recently received, from one of the most noted Physicists in America: "It is as important to the success of the science of chemistry that the quack chemist should be exposed and driven from its ranks, as it was that the quack doctor should be driven from the practice of medicine, and to that end all true lovers of science will lend their utmost aid."

So please do not be deceived by the noise caused by the squeal of the alarmed quacks.

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## Finishing of Artificial Silk Fabrics and Garments

THE finishing of artificial silk goods is a comparatively simple process. The chief difficulty which has to be overcome is that nearly all kinds of artificial silk lose much of their tensile strength when wet, and careful handling is, therefore, necessary, and severe mechanical processes which would produce tension must be avoided, says S. R. Trotman in the Silk Journal. Fortunately, artificial silk does not require drastic treatment, since it is comparatively free from impurities and has, naturally, a good color. The treatment differs somewhat according to whether the goods are dyed or not. There are, speaking broadly, three kinds of finishes, viz.:

1. Finishing of dyed goods.
2. Finishing of "ivory" or tinted goods.
3. Finishing of white goods.

In the first case, the goods will have been scoured before dyeing and only mechanical processes are required. Ivory or tinted goods may be simply scoured and tinted with a suitable dyestuff, or partly bleached first. White goods require careful bleaching and sometimes "blueing."

When artificial silk is woven or knitted, the thread is treated with a lubricating mixture as it passes to the machine. This is to prevent electrification or fraying. Thus, scouring is the first operation in finishing, although for colored goods, dyed after manufacture, the scouring is part of the dyeing process. If the lubricating mixture is left in the goods it may cause unevenness in dyeing, while in white goods it will work its way gradually to the surface and produce loss of color or discolorations. In scouring artificial silk, active ebullition of the liquor should be avoided. A temperature of from 100 deg. Fah. to 140 deg. Fah. is most suitable. Naturally, therefore, the soap used must be freely soluble in water between these temperatures. A neutral potassium olive oil soap is the best, but the ordinary soap is nearly as good. Only soft or softened water should be used. Calcium and magnesium soaps, if deposited on the fibre, are detrimental to good, permanent whites, and, since they render the fabric comparatively impermeable, make dyeing difficult. About 5 pounds of soap to 100 gallons of water is a suitable quantity to use. After scouring, the goods are washed thoroughly with warm water and then hydro-extracted. The scouring may be carried out very efficiently by means of soap foam, in which the goods are suspended in the froth produced by a boiling soap solution. This method is used for degumming true silk in order to avoid mechanical damage and is equally applicable to artificial silk. According to the patent of Schmidt Freres, Fr. Pat. 345,173, 1904, hot soap froth is produced by blowing compressed air into a heated soap bath. The goods are placed in a movable chamber above the

soap bath, into which the foam rises. After about 30 minutes this chamber is removed and immersed in warm water.

If the goods require neither bleaching nor dyeing they are now, after hydro-extraction, dried and finished. Sometimes a "scroop" is necessary. This is imparted to artificial silk in the same way as to true silk. A little acetic or tartaric acid is added to the last wash water and after hydro-extraction is dried into the goods. The solution used may contain from 0.5 to 1.0 per cent of acid. Tartaric acid produces the better and more durable scroop. Mineral acids are used occasionally, but this practice is very dangerous, resulting often in tendering. Hubner patented the addition to the scrooping solution of a little glycerin, dextrose or other hygroscopic substances, the effect produced being said to be a lustre, suppleness and scroop very similar to that of true silk. But such additions are not common, the finish being, as a rule, "pure" as opposed to assisted.

After drying, artificial silk goods are treated in much the same way as silk or hosiery. Skeins are steamed and stretched or calendered to increase the lustre. Piece goods or garments are treated in a similar manner to hosiery. When artificial silk is steamed it swells up and becomes, to a certain extent, plastic. In this condition it can be pressed or ironed and, if cooled in this state, retains the form impressed upon it, together with an increased lustre. Stockings are often simply placed on a flat aluminum "shape" which stretches them slightly, steamed and cooled in this condition.

A suitable press was described in No. 1 of the Silk Journal.

Cold pressing is employed in many cases.

An increased tensile strength and resistance to water may be imparted to white artificial silk goods by the process known as "sthenosising" or treatment with formaldehyde.

### Bleaching Artificial Silk.

For white goods, bleaching must generally precede finishing. Tinted finishes require also a complete or partial bleach. Artificial silk can be bleached in the same manner as cotton. But since it is very sensitive to mineral acids and is more easily overbleached than cotton, weaker bleaching solutions must be employed. Both bleaching powder and sodium hypochlorite are used. The latter is preferable, since bleaching powder is liable to give the silk a harsh feel. The strength of the bleaching solution should not exceed 1 deg. Tw. A useful concentration is 0.5 gramme of active chlorine per litre. When sodium hypochlorite is used, a little sodium carbonate and turkey red oil may be added to the bath to assist penetration. Lehmann, J. S. C. I., 1915, 657, uses malt extract, diastase, or a similar preparation of diastase, with either bleaching powder or sodium hypochlorite.

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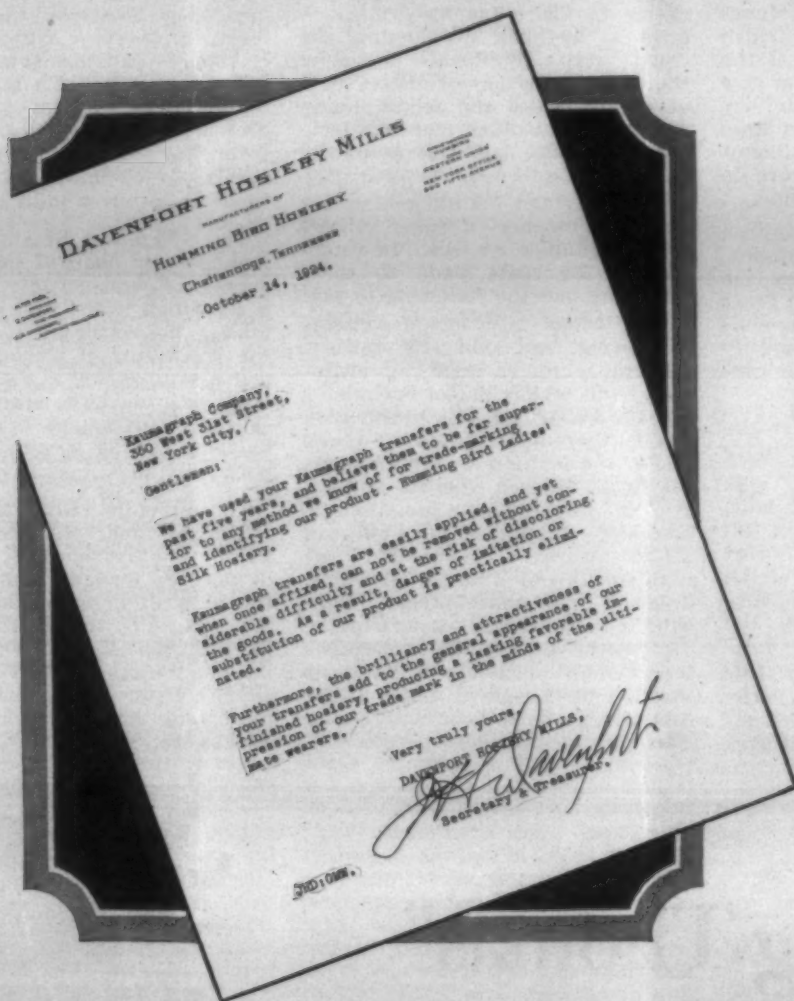
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Paris, Ont., Can.



# Kaumagraphs

## Prosperity of Southern Cotton Mills Predicted

Baltimore, Md.—The textile mills in the South are facing a period of prosperity, according to W. J. Casey, director of the New England-Southern Mills, who with six other directors of the corporation, has just returned from an inspection trip of the corporation's properties in the South. He said the situation in the textile industry in the South was most encouraging and that the next year and the following years will witness a much better situation in the industry than had existed for the past four years or so.

He stated that the speeding up of production to meet a more insistent demand for the delivery of textile fabrics was the outstanding feature in the operation of the mills controlled by the New England-Southern mills in the South and the other cotton mills visited on the trip.

Mr. Casey said he found all the mills visited, eight in number, operating on full schedule, a situation that has not been found at the mills for the past few years. Some of the mills, he said, are busily engaged in manufacturing sheetings, pillow casings and crash for towel-ing. The demand for these he said is good at present. The mills are also manufacturing in good volume cloth for men's suitings, and print cloths. The output is much larger than it has been for some time.

The big demand for materials now and the still bigger demand predict-

ed for next year and the following years, Mr. Casey pointed out, will be due to the fact that jobbers and others handling cotton goods have been buying very conservatively during the past year, adhering almost entirely to the hand-to-mouth policy. Because of this their stocks are low and they must replenish them in order to take care of the good business anticipated from now on. He said some mills are so busy filling orders and producing so large an output that they are finding it difficult to secure enough cars to move merchandise to destination.

"Since December 1, there has been a marked increase in production, and it is now very plain that the depression of the past several years in the cotton mill industry has ended and the turn toward prosperity has set in with considerable momentum," Mr. Casey said.

"In some places there is for the first time a shortage of cars to move these products.

"The New England-Southern mills has completed and has now in full operation the new Starks Mills at Hogansville, Ga. This is one of the finest examples of modern construction and mill equipment in the whole textile industry.

"At Lyman, S. C., the Pacific Mills has built a large plant which is the last word in cotton mill construction. It is located in a natural park

among the hills of the Piedmont region, with a mill village laid out in curved streets on terraces, making a very attractive settlement. This attention to the housing and care of employees is one of the striking developments in Southern mill management. There have been installed business methods, of handling the usual city problems, including schools, recreations, housing, care of streets, health and dental clinics, sanitation and other factors affecting the health and welfare of the people."

Mr. Casey and the other directors visited a number of these schools and community centers. In reference to the visits made to these places he had the following to say:

"The school work includes classes in sewing and domestic science, physical culture, including swimming, for which indoor swimming pools are provided. The health work is very thoroughly looked after, and one of the features is day nurseries for small children where they feed, rest and play and have the attention of doctors and nurses. The effect of all this work is noticeable in the high spirits and health of the children of these mill villages. This work has the warm support of the mill operatives, and the propaganda for Federal control of children through the proposed Child Labor Amendment finds little interest or sympathy among these people.

"The New England Mills," Mr. Casey said, "acquired the Pelzer and Tucapau Mills about a year ago and these properties promise to be a very valuable addition to the operations of this corporation. They not only give diversification to the products of this company, but the extensive properties acquired, together with the established mill villages, make practicable at a minimum investment, of capital the future growth and extension of manufacturing facilities to take care of the steady development of the New England-Southern mills business."

The cotton mill directors also visited the new plant of the Southern Worsted Company, near Greenville, S. C., which is the first plant of its kind in the South. It is engaged in the production of woolen cloth for men's suitings and is demonstrating that with modern equipment and skillful management this type of industry can be successful in the South.

The directors visited the mills at LaGrange and Hogansville, Ga.; Pelzer and Tucapau, S. C., owned by the New England-Southern Mills; the mills at Columbia and Lyman, S. C., owned by the Pacific Mills; the mills at Pacolet, S. C., owned by the Pacolet Manufacturing Company, of which Victor Montgomery is the head, and the Winnsboro Mills at Winnsboro, S. C.

## When a "Doubting Thomas" Tries—**SLIP-NOT**

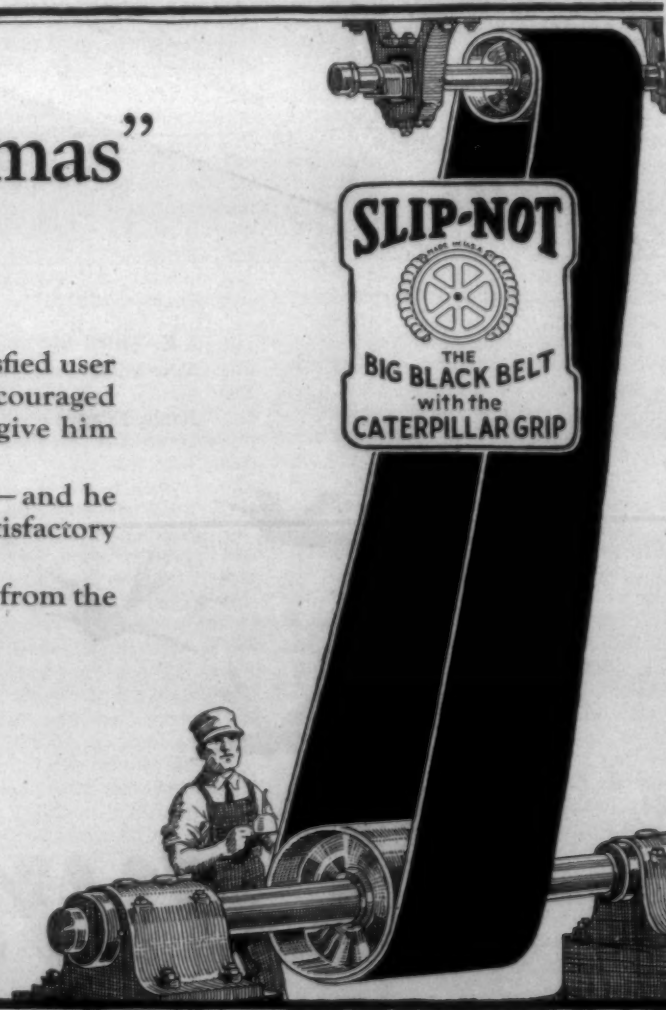
**N**OW and then we happen upon a disgruntled and dissatisfied user of belting. He is the kind of chap who looks with a discouraged eye on his belt, wondering whether it will ever be able to give him real transmission service.

Then one of these "Doubting Thomases" tries **SLIP-NOT**—and he is suddenly aware of the fact that there is such a thing as satisfactory belt performance.

For **SLIP-NOT's** perfect surface means 100% pulley contact from the very first day it is installed. It is belting that eliminates the altogether too common and too costly slip nuisance. It assures the user of long-time performance. And it is water-proof as well as weather-proof.

Most dealers carry **SLIP-NOT** Leather Belting  
If yours does not, let us tell you who in your vicinity does

**SLIP-NOT BELTING CORPORATION**  
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE





## Linking Manufacturer With User

THE public is being taught constantly, by the various means of advertising, to ask for branded goods, and, in most cases, they have a large variety from which to make their choice. It is necessary, therefore, for the manufacturer and retailer to work in very close co-operation nowadays and to study each other's point of view to the utmost extent. Only by united effort will they succeed in retaining the goodwill of the public, without which neither of them will ever build up a permanent and profitable business.

The retailer is a very valuable ally of the manufacturer, because he is in direct touch with the purchaser. He is able to judge by the remarks which are passed over the counter whether the customer is satisfied with the goods or where they fall short of his or her requirements. If the comments made by satisfied or dissatisfied purchasers could be collected and collated by the sales manager or the advertising manager of the firm which manufactures the products in question what great assistance it would be to him in preparing his advertising campaign. What excellent material this would give him for "selling talk" in his advertisements. But the busy shopkeeper has not always time to record these conversations. He may, in fact, be chafing at the delay caused by a talkative purchaser, who may be "holding up" a more important customer whom the shopkeeper is anxious to serve.

The ideal, of course, from the manufacturer's point of view, would be for him, or a member of his selling staff, to get behind the counter and find out the likes and dislikes of customers, but this is impossible. In the first place, a well-distributed article would be stocked in so many shops that the manufacturer would need a gigantic staff specially employed in "listening in," and, secondly, the shopkeeper would resent the intrusion of first one manufacturer's representative and then another upon the side of the counter which he has always been accustomed to regard as his sanctum sanctorum.

How, then, is the manufacturer to secure this valuable information? He can, of course, supply the shopkeeper periodically with questionnaire forms, asking the owner of the shop for new methods for improving the wrapping of the goods, new ideas for window display, customers' opinions of the goods, etc.; but many shopkeepers will not be persuaded to fill in forms; the number of competitive lines which they handle makes it essential that they shall safeguard their time to some extent, and what they do for one manufacturer they must do for another.

A better method of securing information regarding customers' opinions and the extent of retail support which the goods are receiving, and one which is being worked quite satisfactorily by quite a number of manufacturers of quite different commodities handled by sev-

eral different classes of retail traders, is to make the traveller an "inquiry agent" as well as a salesman.

Some manufacturers who have realized the importance of keeping up-to-date records of retail requirements have established a retail research department, where, by means of graphs and charts, it is possible to keep a careful check on all developments.

It has been said that "the man who pays the piper calls the tune." The manufacturer—the piper—naturally wishes the consumer—the man who pays—to call the tune; but his difficulty is that he cannot always hear what tune is being called for. The retailer must act as his medium or translator, and service must be the keynote. It is to their mutual benefit.

The shopkeeper must realize that his problem of selling is not nearly so difficult as it was two or three decades ago. He does not have to create a demand. The manufacturer does that by advertising. He does not have to bother to make the goods look attractive. The manufacturer does that by putting them in pretty wrappings. He does not often have to explain how the goods are used, or cooked, or worn, as the case may be. Thanks again to the advertising of the manufacturer.

Against this, of course, is the fact that the retailer gets asked for many kinds of branded goods which he has not commenced to stock, and, if he wishes to oblige his customers, this necessitates extra trouble in getting in odd lots of goods specially on their behalf, but it is generally well worth the extra trouble, as what one customer desires will often be required by others. That same customer will generally talk of her "find," and wagging tongues of satisfied customers generally lead to increased business.

The retailer is the last link in the selling chain, and if that link is weak it matters not how strong the others may be. Advertising may attract customers to a certain shop for a product, but unless the shopkeeper believes in that product himself, and is able to recommend it to the customer, the manufacturer's time and expense are wasted. This is where the missionary work of the travelling salesman comes in. By building up the friendship of the firm's retail customers, even if he cannot persuade them to stock his goods at first, he knows that when they are asked for them they will know where to come not only for the goods, but also for helpful suggestions as to how to sell more of them.

### Brennan Joins Industrial Yarn Corp.

Thomas F. Brennan has joined the sales organization of the Industrial Yarn Corporation, 88 Leonard street, New York, and will represent it in the New England market. Mr. Brennan has a wide acquaintance in the territory mentioned, having covered that section for quite a period for the Newnan Cotton Mills.



## "Send me 100 feet of 14" Spartan double"

WHEN you make a replacement, can you be absolutely certain the new belt will give the same sure, uninterrupted service?

You can if you use the Standardized Series. This series is a grouping of brands of Graton & Knight Leather Belts. Each brand for its own special type of work. Each fitted for this work by being made according to rigid specifications. Therefore, belts of the same Standardized Series brand are always interchangeable.

"Spartan" is a Graton & Knight Standardized Series belt. Replacing a "Spartan" belt simply means ordering another "Spartan." You get a belt which is a replacement in every way. A duplicate of the original. Weight. Thickness. Flexibility. Tensile strength. High coefficient of friction. In all a counterpart of the old belt and ready to repeat its faithful service.

This holds true of all Standardized Series belts. It puts your belting on a business basis. It assures you of the constant satisfaction that only the finest of leather belts can give.

Write for booklet 101-Q, which gives full information about Standardized Series belts for textile mills.

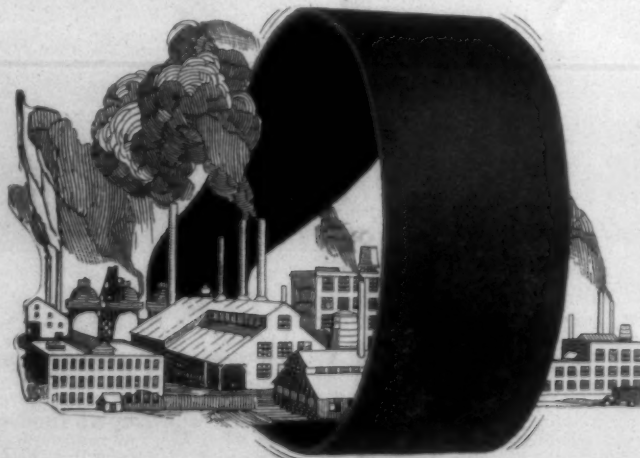
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# Rise of the Cotton Industry in the South

The following article by Miss Isabel Cone, of Greensboro, N. C., appeared in the *Manufacturers Record*. Miss Cone is now a student at Goucher College, Baltimore, Md.

IN a large measure the Civil War was responsible for the growth of the cotton mills in the South. Of course, as far back as 1790 there were mills of a kind, but the industry did not begin in earnest until 1880. The years from 1790 to 1880 may be called the "background" of the cotton industry.

From 1790 to 1810 cotton was manufactured in the South, but this was done mostly by slaves, in the homes, and the greater part of the material was used for clothes for the negroes. In spite of the methods of manufacture, it is a fact that in 1810 the output of North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and Georgia exceeded that of all the New England States.

This condition of affairs was brought to an end by a seemingly small thing—the cotton gin, invented by Eli Whitney. This machine, as far as the young cotton industry was concerned, was anything but a blessing. It made cotton raising far more profitable than cotton manufacturing, and turned the interests of all Southern men to the former, a most enticing occupation. Agriculture in the South was very much

easier than any other industry because of the vast number of negro slaves, who were best fitted for work in the fields. Also, cotton brought an immense price, which was another good reason for neglecting its manufacture.

When all native Southerners turned from the mill industry, the foreigners—Swiss, Scotch-Irish and Germans—looked it up. In their native lands they had become accustomed to manufacture, and knew its value. They were enterprising people, and resolved to attempt an industry which should be successful, as all the natural resources were at hand. The first mills were built on rivers, and water-power only was used. When the owner tired of one mill, he sold it and moved on to a new source of power. The performance was repeated at the new place, and in this way mills became scattered over the South.

As the people became accustomed to mills in their midst, their ancient antipathy toward manufacture began to die down. This was especially true between the years 1840 and 1860. However, the mills directly before the Civil War were not very profitable. No immigrants could be had to work in them, as foreigners avoided places thickly settled with negroes. Another reason for this was that there had been no change

in mill methods from 1820 to 1860, and, consequently, it was impossible to put out an attractive and modern supply of cotton goods.

The years after the Civil War were favorable ones for the cotton industry in one way but very unfavorable in other ways. The political bee which had buzzed so loudly among high-class Southern men was silenced, and for the first time in the history of the South conditions were ripe for economic advance. This happy condition, which should have been so advantageous to the mills, was offset by many problems. The war had ravished the country; paper money was of no value whatsoever, and poverty was to be seen on all sides. In addition to this, there was a great scarcity of cotton, a fact which was due mainly to the war and the unsettled conditions of the Reconstruction period. Staples could be obtained only at the very highest prices. It was utterly impossible for an infant industry to progress under such handicaps. The state of affairs gradually improved until 1880, which year may really be said to mark the beginning of the rise of the cotton industry. In 1880 a change of feeling occurred. Cotton manufacture was hailed as a heaven-sent boon. It gave women and children a means of livelihood which they had never before.

At that time there were no protests about their working, and everything went smoothly. Very much of the wealth that was lost during the war was recovered by a profitable industry.

Perhaps one of the things that helped heal the wound made by the war was the mills. Northern capitalists and financiers became interested in cotton and saw the great possibilities in encouraging the cotton industry. This mutual interest inevitably drew the two sections together. The South needed the North to take an interest in her, as capital and skilled labor were of vital importance to the success of the mills. The slogan, "Bring the mills to the cotton" was adopted and was carried out to an amazing degree. The truth of the slogan was admitted by all, and it was easily seen that supply and demand clasped hands in the South.

One of the greatest aids in promoting the new industry was the Atlanta Exposition, in 1882. This served a double purpose: It helped to open the eyes of the North to the rich fields of investment in the South, and it drew the South's apostles of the cotton manufacture together. In 1884 the first Raleigh State Fair was held, which helped to a great extent the good work

(Continued on Page 34)

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are famed for quality. Canton Tram, Tussah Tram, Hosiery Tram, and Combination Yarns our specialties.

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## Present Position of Lancashire Cotton Trade

THE American section of the Lancashire cotton industry continues to show a gradual and conservative improvement among both spinners and weavers, and the demand for British cloth overseas has culminated in the decision of the spinners to increase working hours to 39¼ per week, effective December 1.

Some of the large weavers, having sufficient orders for full-time activities, state that trade is being retarded by the scarcity of yarns. In the scale of operations, spinners for months have only produced yarns on order. The yarn market, consequently, is practically free of stocks, particularly of filling yarns, of which the renewed autumn demand among weavers revealed a market scarcity. During the summer the strike in the cotton industry in the Netherlands caused Dutch weavers to turn to England as a source of supply—another factor in the depletion of the market. With the Netherlands strike settled, however, the demand for English filling yarns from that direction has been reduced.

It is quite evident that the American section of Lancashire, after a long struggle, has assumed a far more favorable position. Stocks of cloth and yarn are scarce. Some markets at present are holding off, awaiting more stabilized cloth and cotton prices, but, on the whole, over sea trade is fair, although far from pre-war proportions. Prices of American cotton in Liverpool are fairly stable and the market has not witnessed any violent fluctuations. Mill shares on the Oldham exchange have gone through a boom period, and it is generally accepted that share values will maintain approximately their present levels. A new spinning mill is being built and several new ventures are under consideration for the erection of new mills, or expansions—an important step forward for Lancashire. Textile machinery manufacturers are selling more looms and accessories to the home trade. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce is issuing an increasing number of certificates of origin to those markets stipulating that requirement, especially to some of the South American countries; India and Egypt are not included. The recent political disturbance in Egypt only temporarily disturbed trade with that important market. The improvement, as a whole, does not indicate that Lancashire has returned to pre-war basis, but there is evidence of a better tone throughout the markets and the outlook is far more favorable.

Although rather favorable inquiries are being received from several British primary markets, and a fairly large business is being done, some foreign buyers are holding off until cotton, and more important cloth prices, take a more definite position. The question of price is a ruling factor throughout the world's cotton cloth markets and, particularly, in large Far Eastern

markets, which have a relatively low per capita purchasing power. Manchester does not anticipate "cheap cotton." The Lancashire cotton trade is fully apprised of the increased production costs of the staple in America and does not for a moment expect anything like pre-war prices. It appears that many would welcome 13d or 14d cotton.

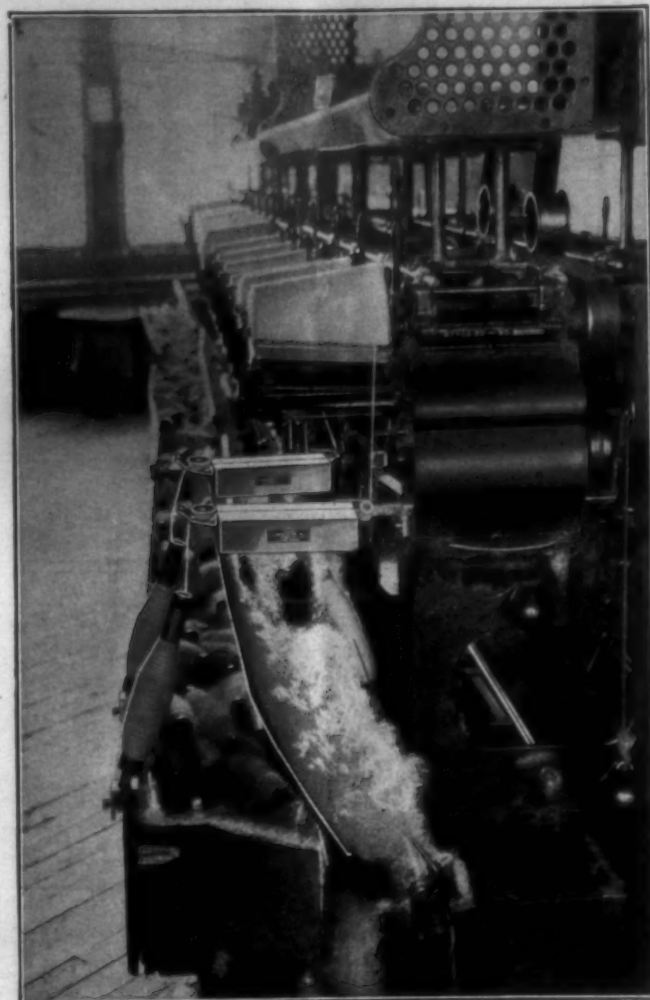
In the last two or three weeks, India has been the most outstanding market in resorting to a "holding-off policy"—considered as temporary by Manchester merchants shipping to Far Eastern markets, who regard the future outlook of India favorably. Stocks of old goods in the country, accumulated as a result of the boom period in 1920, are almost entirely depleted and, with its favorable crop productions, India should again come to Manchester for a large portion of its cloth. A fair business is being done with China despite the local internal disturbances. Merchants are feeling an increasing competition from Japan. Trade with Egypt is larger than it has been for several years. Sales to the Levant are good. Demand from South America is active and the reported favorable production of agriculture products augurs well for that market as a future purchaser.

In the fine spinning or Egyptian section of the Lancashire cotton trade, spinners and weavers are practically fully occupied. There is a favorable outlet for their fine cloth production. Prices of the Egyptian staple, which have registered appreciable advances recently, have naturally disturbed the trade. With the rise in cotton prices, some manufacturers have reduced operations, largely due to their negligence to cover their cloth contracts with lower priced cotton. Conflicting reports regarding the size of the crop continue to come from Alexandria and trading in Egyptian cotton is highly speculative. It is accepted that there will be a shortage of Sakillaris and estimates place the entire Egyptian crop at about 7,000,000 cantars. In general, the Egyptian section is experiencing a period of waiting for a more definite stability of cotton prices.

### Lancashire Mills Using Egyptian Cotton Busy.

Washington, D. C.—Spinners and weavers are practically fully occupied in the fine spinning or Egyptian section of the Lancashire cotton trade, according to advices to the Department of Commerce. There is a favorable outlet for their fine cloth production.

Prices of the Egyptian staple, which have registered appreciable advances recently, have naturally disturbed the trade. With the advance in cotton prices, some manufacturers have reduced operations, largely owing to their negligence to cover their cloth contracts with lower priced cotton.



## Mr. Knitter—Do You Realize Your Loss From Waste?

How often do your knitting machines stop because of slubs—heavy and light spots in the yarn?

Do you know the loss of production from this cause? Do you know the amount in dollars and cents—that is, lost in waste that is thrown under the cutter's table due to cutting out holes through the use of imperfect yarn?

Do you realize the difference in production between running good yarn and bad yarn? With labor high, even the same percentage of waste in manufacturing becomes a heavier charge against your costs. Are you taking the best means of meeting this situation?

The successful men in the production of knitted textiles are those who, under the pressure of high prices, make use of the most effective methods of avoiding waste in manufacturing operations.

A Knitter can cut down waste in his plant and increase his production by using the best grade of yarn—that is, free as possible from imperfections. If a lower grade contains even one more imperfection to the mile of 30/1, it means fourteen more imperfections to the pound—fourteen thousand more imperfections to the thousand pounds; one thousand pounds is a small quantity to the user of yarn. Fourteen more imperfections is a severe handicap in the manufacture of any product.

You can positively cut down the waste in production by equipping your winder with the Eclipse Yarn Cleaning Device. By using this cleaner, any grade of carded yarn can be made a ninety per cent better knitting yarn. You cannot appreciate this fact until after you have used the Eclipse Yarn Cleaner.

If you knit direct from cones, take this vital matter up with your "spinner"—he can deliver you a better yarn.

Ask us to send you full information—or better still—we will send our representative to give you an actual demonstration upon your request. When you write, please mention the type of winder or spooler you use.

## Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc. Elmira, N. Y.

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Eclipse Van Ness Dyeing Machine



## Tight Contact Assured



Note the space between the cap and ferrule? That permits screwing the caps, link and washers up tight on the ferrules. It insures perfect contact and infallible performance.

The link cannot twist, as it is inserted through slots in washers that are held in position by means of dowels.

## UNION RENEWABLE FUSES

contain more metal in the caps and ferrules than other makes. Heating of metal parts and charring of tube is thus reduced to a minimum.

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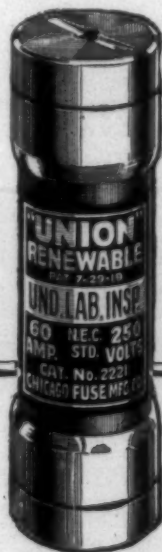
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## Carding and Spinning

By George M. Ivey

Copy Revised for Third Edition.

(Continued from last week)

**Twist.**—The rule for twist of ply yarn generally used in England is the same as for warp on the spinning frame, viz., 3.75 times the square root of the number. By the number we mean the number after it is twisted, 50's twisted 2-ply will make 25, the square root of 25 is 5, and 5 times 3.75 is 18.75. Yarn twisted by this standard will not kink but look round and even. In America, more twist is usually put in, there being three so-called standards. These are 4, 5 and 6 times the square root of the number of the yarn after it is twisted. For convenience of reference, we give on the following pages the production, twist and speed for all ordinary conditions.

### Production and Twist Tables for Twisted Yarn

No. of Yarn to be Twisted	Rev. of Spindles	Square Root of Twisted Yarn	Two-Ply			Square Root x 5			Square Root x 6		
			Twist	Rev. of Roller	Pro. Per Spindle	Twist	Rev. of Roller	Pro. Per Spindle	Twist	Rev. of Roller	Pro. Per Spindle
6	4500	1.73	6.93	138	3.98	8.66	110	3.18	10.39	92	2.67
7	4750	1.87	7.48	135	3.34	9.35	108	2.69	11.22	90	2.22
8	5000	2.	8.	133	2.87	10.	106	2.29	12.00	88	1.91
9	5200	2.12	8.49	130	2.50	10.61	104	2.01	12.73	87	1.67
10	5300	2.23	8.94	126	2.18	11.18	101	1.75	13.42	84	1.46
11	5500	2.34	9.38	124	1.96	11.73	99	1.57	14.07	83	1.30
12	5550	2.44	9.80	119	1.71	12.25	95	1.38	14.70	79	1.15
13	5650	2.54	10.20	117	1.57	12.75	94	1.25	15.30	78	1.05
14	5750	2.64	10.58	115	1.43	13.23	92	1.14	15.87	77	.96
15	5900	2.73	10.95	114	1.31	13.60	91	1.06	16.43	76	.88
16	6000	2.82	11.31	113	1.22	14.14	90	.98	16.97	75	.81
17	6000	2.91	11.66	109	1.12	14.58	87	.89	17.49	73	.74
18	6050	3.00	12.06	107	1.03	15.00	86	.82	18.00	71	.69
19	6100	3.08	12.33	105	.96	15.41	84	.77	18.49	70	.64
20	6150	3.16	12.65	103	.91	15.81	82	.73	18.97	69	.60
22	6300	3.31	13.27	101	.80	16.58	81	.64	19.90	67	.54
24	6500	3.46	13.86	99	.73	17.32	80	.58	20.78	66	.49
26	6650	3.60	14.42	98	.66	18.03	78	.53	21.63	65	.44
28	6800	3.74	14.97	96	.60	18.71	77	.48	22.45	64	.40
30	6900	3.87	15.49	94	.55	19.37	75	.44	23.24	64	.37
32	7000	4.06	16.00	93	.51	20.00	74	.41	24.00	62	.34
34	7000	4.12	16.49	90	.46	20.62	72	.37	24.74	60	.31
36	7000	4.24	16.97	87	.42	21.21	70	.34	25.46	58	.29
38	7000	4.35	17.44	85	.39	21.79	68	.32	26.15	57	.26
40	7000	4.47	17.89	83	.37	22.36	66	.30	26.83	55	.24
50	7500	5.00	20.00	79	.28	25.00	64	.22	30.00	53	.19
60	7500	5.47	21.90	73	.22	27.39	58	.17	32.86	48	.15

NOTE.—The above table is for 1½-inch roller. 1½-inch should make 9 per cent more turns.

### Production and Twist Tables for Twisted Yarn

No. of Yarn to be Twisted	Rev. of Spindles	Square Root of Twisted Yarn	Three-Ply			Square Root x 5			Square Root x 6		
			Twist	Rev. of Roller	Pro. Per Spindle	Twist	Rev. of Roller	Pro. Per Spindle	Twist	Rev. of Roller	Pro. Per Spindle
6	4000	1.41	5.66	150	6.48	1.07	120	5.18	8.49	100	4.33
7	4300	1.52	6.11	149	5.54	7.64	119	4.43	9.17	99	3.69
8	4550	1.63	6.53	148	4.80	8.16	118	3.83	9.80	98	3.20
9	4800	1.73	6.92	147	4.23	8.66	117	3.38	10.39	98	2.82
10	5000	1.81	7.30	145	3.77	9.13	116	3.02	10.95	97	2.51
11	5200	1.91	7.66	144	3.39	9.57	115	2.71	11.49	96	2.26
12	5350	2.00	8.00	142	3.07	10.00	113	2.46	12.00	95	2.05
13	5506	2.08	8.33	140	2.80	10.41	112	2.24	12.49	93	1.87
14	5600	2.16	8.64	137	2.54	10.80	110	2.03	12.96	92	1.69
15	5750	2.23	8.94	136	2.36	11.18	109	1.89	13.42	91	1.57
16	5850	2.30	9.24	134	2.18	11.55	107	1.74	13.86	90	1.45
17	5850	2.38	9.52	130	1.99	11.90	104	1.59	14.28	87	1.33
18	5950	2.44	9.80	129	1.86	12.25	103	1.49	14.70	86	1.24
19	6000	2.51	10.07	126	1.72	12.58	101	1.38	15.10	83	1.15
20	6000	2.58	10.33	123	1.60	12.91	99	1.28	15.49	82	1.07
22	6000	2.70	10.83	117	1.39	13.54	94	1.12	16.25	78	.93
24	6000	2.82	11.31	113	1.22	14.14	90	.98	16.97	75	.91
26	6100	2.94	11.76	110	1.09	14.72	88	.87	17.66	73	.73
28	6250	3.05	12.22	108	1.01	15.28	87	.81	18.33	72	.67
30	6400	3.16	12.65	107	.94	15.81	86	.75	18.97	71	.63
32	6500	3.26	13.06	106	.86	16.33	84	.69	19.60	70	.57
34	6500	3.36	13.47	102	.79	16.83	82	.63	20.20	68	.53
36	6500	3.46	13.86	99	.73	17.32	80	.58	20.78	66	.49
38	6500	3.55	14.24	97	.67	17.80	77	.54	21.36	65	.45
40	6500	3.65	14.61	94	.62	18.26	75	.50	21.91	63	.41
50	7000	4.08	16.33	91	.47	20.41	73	.38	24.49	61	.31
60	7000	4.47	17.89	83	.37	22.36	66	.40	26.83	55	.25

NOTE.—The above table is for 1½-inch roller.



## Band Drive

## Twist Gearing Constants for Whitin Twisting Frame

7-inch Cylinder.

Front Roll 1½ in. Dia.		Front Roll Gear 108 T.						
Diameter of Whirl	Ratio Whirl to Cylinder	Cyl. Stud 120 T	Cyl. Stud 100 T	Cyl. Stud 90 T	Cyl. Stud 80 T	Cyl. Stud 74 T	Cyl. Stud 66 T	Cyl. Stud 55 T
¾ in.	7.25	Cons't	Cons't	815.35	Cons't	724.76	372.44	181.19
15-16 "	6.62	Cons't	Cons't	744.50	Cons't	661.78	340.08	165.44
1 "	6.26	Cons't	Cons't	701.77	Cons't	623.79	320.56	155.95
1 1-16 "	5.86	Cons't	Cons't	659.03	Cons't	585.03	301.04	146.45
1 ¼ "	5.43	Cons't	Cons't	610.67	Cons't	542.82	278.95	135.70
1 5-16 "	4.80	Cons't	Cons't	539.82	Cons't	479.84	246.58	119.96
1 ¾ "	3.80	Cons't	Cons't	427.36	Cons't	379.87	195.21	94.96
1 ¾ "	3.70	Cons't	Cons't	416.11	Cons't	369.88	190.08	92.47
2 "	3.41	Cons't	Cons't	383.50	Cons't	340.89	175.17	85.22
2 ½ "	2.66	Cons't	Cons't	299.15	Cons't	260.91	136.65	66.48

Front Roll 1½ in. Dia.		Front Roll Gear 112 T.						
¾ in.	7.25	1033.87	861.56	775.09	689.24	689.24	354.05	172.24
15-16 "	6.62	944.03	786.69	707.73	629.35	629.35	323.28	157.27
1 "	6.24	889.84	760.91	667.11	593.23	593.23	304.73	148.24
1 1-16 "	5.86	835.65	696.37	626.48	557.10	557.10	286.17	139.22
1 ¼ "	5.43	774.33	645.28	580.52	516.22	516.22	265.17	129.00
1 5-16 "	4.80	684.49	570.41	513.16	456.33	456.33	234.40	114.03
1 ¾ "	3.80	541.89	451.57	406.25	361.85	361.85	185.51	90.28
1 ¾ "	3.70	527.63	439.69	395.56	351.75	351.75	180.69	87.90
2 "	3.41	486.27	405.23	364.56	324.18	324.18	166.52	81.10
2 ½ "	2.66	379.32	316.10	284.37	252.88	252.88	129.90	63.19

## Twist Gearing Constants for Whitin Twisting Frames

8-inch Cylinder.

Front Roll 1½ in. Dia.		Front Roll Gear 108 T.						
Diameter of Whirl	Ratio Whirl to Cylinder	Cyl. Stud 120 T	Cyl. Stud 100 T	Cyl. Stud 90 T	Cyl. Stud 80 T	Cyl. Stud 74 T	Cyl. Stud 66 T	Cyl. Stud 55 T
¾ in.	8.28	Cons't	Cons't	931.19	Cons't	827.72	425.35	206.93
15-16 "	7.67	Cons't	Cons't	862.59	Cons't	766.74	394.02	191.68
1 "	7.08	Cons't	Cons't	796.23	Cons't	707.77	363.71	176.94
1 1-16 "	6.80	Cons't	Cons't	764.74	Cons't	679.77	349.33	169.94
1 ¼ "	6.22	Cons't	Cons't	699.51	Cons't	621.79	319.53	155.44
1 5-16 "	5.48	Cons't	Cons't	616.29	Cons't	547.82	281.52	136.95
1 ¾ "	4.37	Cons't	Cons't	491.46	Cons't	436.85	224.49	109.21
1 ¾ "	4.12	Cons't	Cons't	463.34	Cons't	411.86	211.65	102.96
2 "	3.88	Cons't	Cons't	436.35	Cons't	387.87	199.32	96.96
2 ½ "	3.03	Cons't	Cons't	340.76	Cons't	302.89	155.65	75.72

Front Roll 1½ in. Dia.		Front Roll Gear 112 T.						
¾ in.	8.28	1180.75	983.95	885.20	787.17	787.17	404.35	196.71
15-16 "	7.67	1093.76	911.47	819.99	729.17	729.17	374.56	182.22
1 "	7.08	1009.63	841.35	756.91	673.08	673.08	345.71	168.20
1 1-16 "	6.80	969.70	808.08	726.98	646.46	646.46	332.08	161.55
1 ¼ "	6.22	886.99	739.16	664.97	591.33	591.33	303.75	147.77
1 5-16 "	5.48	781.46	651.22	585.86	520.97	520.97	267.61	130.19
1 ¾ "	4.37	623.17	519.31	467.19	416.04	416.04	213.41	103.82
1 ¾ "	4.12	587.52	489.60	440.46	391.68	391.68	201.20	97.88
2 "	3.88	553.30	461.08	414.81	368.87	368.87	189.48	92.18
2 ½ "	3.03	432.09	360.07	323.93	288.06	288.06	147.98	71.99

Rule to find Change Gear: Divide Constant by Twist per inch required.  
(Continued on Page 28)

# "BRETON" MINEROL



For  
Cotton  
Piece Goods

"The goods have a finer face"

## BORNE, SCRYMSER CO.

Established 1874

17 Battery Place, NEW YORK  
BOSTON PHILADELPHIA

WORKS: BAYWAY, ELIZABETH, N. J.

## For a Happy and Prosperous New Year

### Proclaim These Resolutions:



That the Spinning Room work shall be more than ever efficient.

That the wound packages shall be better and handsomer than ever.

That to assure these advantages  
Sonoco "Yarn Saver" Cones shall be continuously used.

Sonoco Products Co., Mfr., Hartsville, S. C.  
Cones, Parallel Tubes and Cloth-Winding Cores

Eastern Office: 410 Olympia Building, New Bedford, Mass.  
Canada: W. J. Westaway Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

## What the World's Cotton Goods Markets Are Doing

### Philippine Islands.

It is expected that the Philippine textile trade will experience a better year in 1925 than in 1924. Probably no import trade in these islands is more sensitive to the economic condition of the natives than piece goods, and their sales should increase, inasmuch as the outlook for all crops appears satisfactory. With the exception of organdies, there are no serious overstocks at the present time. The textile market favorably affected by the rice harvest, was more active in November than in the previous month but the improvement was less marked than had been hoped for. The best demand is still for fancies, although it is expected that during the last half of December the market will be slow on account of taking inventories. Stocks of grey sheeting are sufficient for the demand. Small interest is being shown in indents on account of the dry season at hand. The position of American light weight grey sheetings continues unchanged, with five-yard, 36-inch goods selling at 8.50 to 9.50 pesos (\$4.25 to \$4.75) per 40-yard piece. Three-yard, 36-inch, 48x48 are still selling from importers' stock at 12 pesos (\$6) per 40-yard piece. The importation of Japanese greys declined slightly but is still an important factor. Stocks of bleached sheetings are fair. Owing to the arrival of July and August indents,

the demand from stock is only moderate. Future orders are light and will probably continue so through January. The price of 36-inch, 68x72, 4 1/4-yard bleached sheeting from importers' stocks has shown a slight decline from last month, and now ranges from 10 to 10.50 pesos (\$5 to \$5.25) per 36-yard piece.

The market for grey drills shows little change. The demand for bleached drills is fair. In English goods, the stocks are rather heavy, but in American brands they are light. Colored drill stocks are heavy. Movements in this line are helped some by late rains but no important activity either from stocks or indents is expected until the latter part of February and March. The heavy July and August indents of prints are now beginning to arrive and stocks, although only fair, should soon be ample. There may, therefore, be little indenting for several months. Buying from stock is fair, although cheaper fancies are getting most of the Christmas trade. Narrow widths are selling from stock at approximately 15 1/2 centavos (\$0.07 1/2) for percales, and chambrays are priced at from 27 to 28 centavos (\$0.135 to \$0.14). The continuance of rain into November has made possible small sales. There will probably be no important indenting until April. The khaki market is quiet with stocks of English wigans heavy and prices

still low at about 69 centavos (\$0.345). The demand for lighter weight denims continues small and stocks are fairly light. In the heavier weights the stocks are ample for the relatively small demand. Dealers are indenting little in organdies and the demand from stock for both Swiss and American brands is somewhat better owing to the holiday trade. Stocks of Swiss goods, however, are still large. Sales of voiles have also been helped by Christmas buying, stocks of low-priced goods being light and of high-priced voiles heavy. — Cable from Assistant Trade Commissioner Edwin B. George, Manila, December 20.

### India.

The demand in the Indian textile market continues weak in spite of a further decline of one anna (anna equals \$0.022 at current exchange) per pound in price, and the mills are obliged to sell in small lots only. Mill stocks are slightly reduced. Clearances and demand for English goods and Japanese greys are improving slightly. Upcountry stocks are light, but at prevailing prices, confidence in the market is lacking. — Cable from Trade Commissioner C. B. Spofford, Bombay, December 20.

### Australia.

Cotton and linen piece goods were imported in Australia to the value

of £881,900 during October. — Cable from Trade Commissioner E. G. Babbitt, Melbourne, December 20.

### China.

Cotton piece goods markets in Canton and Hongkong show improvement. Prices in the Shanghai market are good and sales amounted to 129,000 pieces during the period, November 13 to December 4. Tientsin and Hankow dealers are active and are doing considerable speculative buying. The indent business, however, is slow and clearances are restrained by the attitude of native banks. — Cable from Commercial Attache Julean Arnold, Peking, December 18.

### Egypt.

Samples of some of the most popular varieties of dyed and printed cotton goods sold on the Egyptian market have been received from Trade Commissioner Richard A. May, Alexandria. These samples together with description, prices, and estimated annual sale of a first class agent, will be made available upon application to the Textile Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington.

### Czecho-Slovakia.

Satisfactory operating conditions in the leading branches of the Czecho-Slovak textile industry continued in the last half of November, with the principal spinning and weaving mills in both cotton and

J. S. Roberts, President

ESTABLISHED 1919

C. M. Young, Treasurer

QUALITY

PROMPT SHIPMENTS

## The New Home of "Columbus Tape"



A Modern Tape Mill.

The First Built in the South.

SPINNING TAPE    SPOOLER TAPE    TWISTER TAPE

GEORGIA WEBBING AND TAPE COMPANY,    COLUMBUS, GEORGIA

Sold by Supply Houses and Direct



wool branches operating from 75 per cent to normal capacity. The export demand for both wool and cotton yarns is reported good and shipments of finished goods are also in considerable volume. The small silk industry continues fully occupied and the linen mills likewise are operating on a practically normal basis, according to report, although there are some fears that the high prices of flax with anticipated difficulties in the obtaining of sufficient quantities of raw material, may eventually disturb the trade and force a reduction of operations. —Commercial Attache H. Lawrence Groves, Prague, November 29.

### Jenkins Gives Christmas Dinner

ONE of the features of Christmas at Rockingham, N. C., is always the dinner given by J. W. Jenkins, superintendent of the Hannah Pickett Mills, to his overseers and also a large circle of friends.

Being the fortunate possessor of an invitation, we left Charlotte about 2 p. m., December 23rd, accompanied by Lee Folger, of C. C. Coddington, Inc., and at Monroe, N. C., picked up John Sykes, a prominent attorney, who also had an invitation, and we reached the Jenkins home in Rockingham shortly after dark.

Mr. Jenkins met us on the porch and extended a warm welcome, which we soon found also included forty-seven others, for his guests

numbered exactly fifty. In addition to his overseers he had invited his Buick organization and a large number of friends.

Mrs. Jenkins, her daughter and her daughter-in-law presided over the tables which were loaded with Christmas food. Not only is Mrs. Jenkins a wonderful cook but she managed with rare skill the feeding of fifty men, most of whom, like ourselves, gave the appearance of not having had anything to eat for a week. Her food tempted everybody to overeat.

We sat next to Mr. W. B. Cole, treasurer of the Hannah Pickett Mills, and after the dinner he showed us over the mill.

Recent additions to the Hannah Pickett have brought it up to 82,000 spindles, which is quite a distance from their original 10,000, and they have now one of the most modern and best equipped mills in the South.

The most recent move was to build a large weave room and to fill all of the carding and spinning space with machinery.

The weave room was designed by W. B. Cole and J. W. Jenkins, and we will have to take off our hat to them, for it is one of the best arranged and prettiest we have ever seen. It looks like a real weave room.

On entering and leaving the mill we passed through gates in a Page Woven Fire Fence, which stretches around the entire mill.

Those of the Hannah Pickett Mill organization who were the guests

of Mr. Jenkins were as follows:

W. B. Cole, treasurer and general manager, Hannah Pickett Mills.

M. B. Leath, secretary and manager store.

R. A. Webb, assistant manager store.

H. F. Long, bookkeeper.

Miss Edith McLeod, assistant secretary.

A. M. Cobb, shipping clerk.

J. T. Brady, master mechanic.

J. H. Smith, assistant master mechanic.

Ben T. Lineberger, electrician.

J. A. Parker, general overseer carding.

W. L. Thompson, assistant No. 1 carding.

N. H. Arnett, assistant No. 2 carding.

J. A. Patterson, general overseer spinning, spooling and warping.

Isaac Hite, assistant No. 1 spinning.

J. L. Sarvis, assistant No. 2 spinning.

W. R. Reeves, assistant spooling and warping.

W. R. Phillips, assistant foreman drawing-in.

F. D. Short, assistant foreman slashing.

N. B. Cockman, general overseer weaving, slashing and drawing-in.

J. P. Gaddy, assistant overseer weaving.

Joe Howell, assistant overseer weaving.

J. W. M. Jenkins, overseer cloth room.

Those from the Jenkins Buick Company, of Rockingham and Hamlet were:

Willie Trott, manager.

J. Lloyd Jenkins, manager.

Fred Morgan, shop foreman.

M. L. Hancock, shop foreman.

Luth Smith, mechanic.

Henry Holliday, mechanic.

W. C. Steele, salesman.

Grover Baxley, salesman.

Other guests were:

David Clark, editor Southern Textile Bulletin.

Lee A. Folger, C. C. Coddington, Inc.

John C. Sykes, attorney, Monroe, N. C.

Clayton Brazington, Wadesboro, N. C.

Mrs. Clayton Brazington, Wadesboro, N. C.

Mrs. J. Lloyd Jenkins, Rockingham, N. C.

R. L. McKinzie, Rockingham, N. C.

Mrs. R. L. McKinzie, Rockingham, N. C., principal Bohannon School.

J. W. McKinzie, secretary Steele's Mills.

S. L. McCracken, superintendent Steele's Mills.

J. W. Porter, president and treasurer Steele's Mills.

Roy Rhillips, assistant cashier Farmers Bank & Trust Co., Rockingham, N. C.

L. S. Covington, cashier Farmers Bank & Trust Co., Rockingham, N. C.

M. H. Fowlkes, vice-president Farmers Bank & Trust Co., Rockingham, N. C.

J. N. Hasty, Rockingham, N. C.

Fred W. Byrum, Rockingham, N. C.

C. C. Shores, Rockingham, N. C.

G. W. Coggins, Rockingham, N. C.

J. H. Braswell, Hamlet, N. C.

H. L. Barrett, Hamlet.

## Reduce Your Weaving Expense

By using supply parts made up to the same standard as the looms themselves

In these times of small mill profits, maximum efficiency in every department is imperative, but that is impossible in the weave room if production is being hampered and time lost on account of unreliable and unsatisfactory loom parts.

This company realizes the importance of good

supplies and is manufacturing reeds and harness good enough for ANY loom.

Latest improved machinery operated by men of long experience, the use of only the highest grade materials, and **personal inspection** of every order before it leaves this plant, insures satisfaction to the user.

*Give Us a Trial Order, No Matter How Small*

## High Point Loom-Reed & Harness Co.

"Reeds and Harness for Every Fabric"

High Point, N. C.

R. L. Lewis, President

J. L. Heatherly, Vice-President

J. Lyman Redding, Sec. and Treas.

## Concerning "A Remarkable Change"

Your very interesting editorial, "A Remarkable Change," which appeared in a late number of the Bulletin, is food for thought on the subject of changing men.

One reason there are fewer changes is that good men receive better wages for their work, and the management of most mills that were continually changing men are learning what to consider as the duties of men looking after their mills. Also, that such changing is detrimental to the financial and systematic operation of their plants. They feel that they can pay as good a salary for a man that suits them and knows his job as the other fellow. Very many changes are eliminated because mills are more considerate for operatives. They are furnished better homes, given greater educational advantages. I consider such things one of the greatest value to any cotton mill.

I think the "booze fighters" have about played out when it comes to holding any responsible position about the cotton mills. I would like for the reader to run his mind over the mills in the Southern States, and I feel sure you will agree with me that the mill doing the least changing is the most successful, and the stock in those mills is, in many instances, worth nearly double that of the mills where they are continually changing managers, superintendents and operatives. We know that it is

often necessary to get competent men from other mills to get started on some qualities and specialties of goods or yarns. I have made many changes from one mill to another, generally for what I considered better pay and living conditions, and consider my experience very valuable and feel able to get as good results in a room or mill as it is possible to get by any one.

I often came in contact with men without reason and sometimes a few harsh words caused me to say to him— with you and your mill, and I was looking for another job and the man I was leaving looking for another superintendent or overseer.

Again, if there is any chance of promotion for the aspiring young man, it is best to live where you are well known. When changing we run the risk of coming in contact with men that cannot be satisfied.

Now, when any man contemplates changing to another mill, it is best to think the matter over seriously and for many reasons. The world is full of accomplished and ignorant critics and the man who changes will be investigated until the community knows its citizen for good or bad.

If he goes to church regularly and is religiously inclined, some will term him a "hypocrite." If he does not go, others call him a "sinner."

If he is fond of practical jokes

and can tell a few new ones, he is called a liar.

If he tries to be sociable, he is too fond of ladies, and if he is not sociable, another class accuse him of having the "big head" and try to prove it by his actions. I say this because the fault finders are before and behind those who are continually changing.

Sometimes one will leave a nicely equipped mill with modern environments to find himself in one with machinery twenty years behind the times and all run down. The men taking such a position with what looks to be a nice salary are often expected to get results equal to the finest and most modern mills in the country without making any improvements.

One of the most important factors is that of suiting cotton to the yarn being made, as it will keep the work running good. One will never see the spinning or weaving run bad where the superintendent and carder know cotton and are permitted to class it to the numbers of yarns and goods being made.

Overseer.

### Cotton Cloth Exports Continue to Gain.

Washington, D. C.—Exports of cotton cloths in November registered another substantial advance as compared with the same month last year, according to figures prepared by the Department of Commerce.

The total quantity sent forward was 46,916,816 square yards valued at \$6,953,548, compared with 37,159,413 square yards valued at \$6,154,281 in November, 1923.

Total exports of cotton manufactures last month were valued at \$11,514,645, compared with \$10,830,829 in the corresponding month last year. Exports of raw cotton, including linters, last month were 1,306,550 bales valued at \$165,220,216, which compares with 767,289 bales valued at \$126,154,002 in November, 1923.

All classes of cotton cloths excepting printed shared in the increased exports last month. Cotton duck exports were 687,678 square yards, compared with 676,723 in November, 1923. Unbleached cotton cloth exports totalled 13,463,734 square yards, compared to 8,744,237; bleached, 8,330,134, compared to 6,412,543; printed, 8,082,781, compared to 8,390,667; piece dyed, 7,739,050, compared to 6,649,663; yarn dyed, 8,643,439, compared to 6,285,580.

### Sykes Elected President of Clemson.

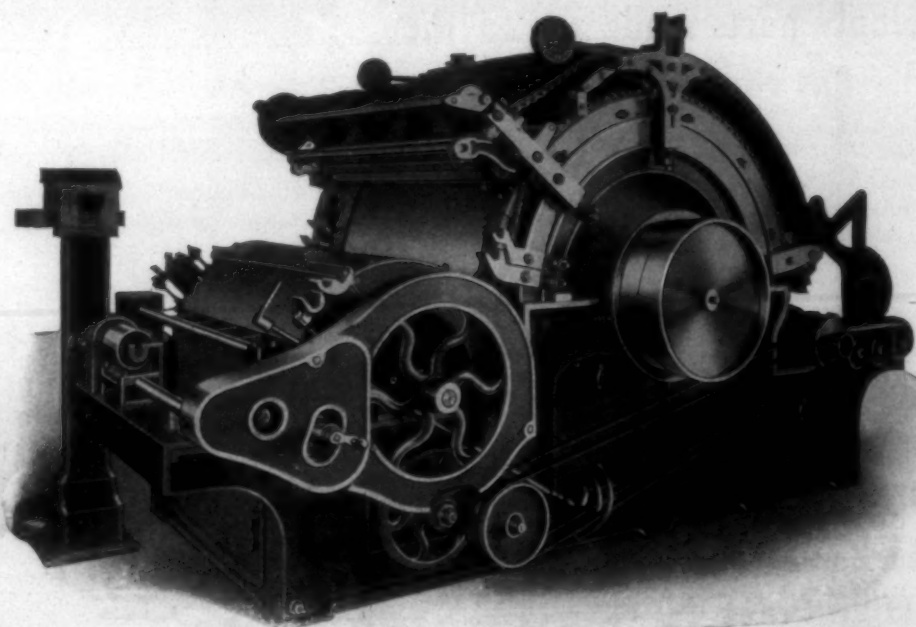
Dr. E. W. Sykes, president of Coker College for Women at Hartsville, S. C., has been elected president of Clemson College by the board of trustees.

Dr. Sykes will succeed the late Walter M. Riggs, who died in Washington after a brief illness several months ago. Since Dr. Riggs' death, Prof. S. B. Earle, of the college faculty, has been acting president.

## H. & B. AMERICAN MACHINE CO.

Pawtucket, R. I.

Southern Office: 814-816 Atlanta Trust Co. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.



OUR LATEST MODEL IMPROVED

### Revolving Flat Card

Contains many valuable improvements, including the Rigid Bend, mathematically correct at all stages of wear of the wire. Patented Flat Stripping Motion, Adjustable Cylinder Pedestals, and many other features worthy of your investigation.

Send for Special Bulletin with List of Users

## COTTON MACHINERY



## Charlotte Important Cotton Center

By J. H. Cutter, in Charlotte Observer.

We have been asked to write an article setting forth the advantages and salient features of Charlotte as a cotton center, which we are pleased to do.

To many the merits of Charlotte's claim as a cotton storage and distributing center are generally recognized and well founded, and to this class of citizens there is little to be said which would broaden their scope or knowledge of a situation present and potential. However, as a contribution in the way of information to our more recent residents and those embraced in our outlying territory—which is steadily assuming broader area—whom we are eager to serve, we shall endeavor to present some facts dealing with a fertile field, which we trust will prove not uninteresting.

In considering the matter of distribution of prime importance is our geographical location. Charlotte lies in the center of the extreme Southeast as a cotton production section—with Dallas, Texas, the largest market, and New Bedford, Mass., in the East being one of the important manufacturing centers. Moreover, we find that we lie about center between Greenville, S. C., on the south, Danville, Va., on the north, and Asheville, N. C., on the west, which three points represent about the same distance from Charlotte. Within this radius most of the cotton mills of the Southeast are located. For export service we lie midway between Savannah on the south and Norfolk on the north. We enjoy excellent railroad facilities and schedules—many trains radiating from here to all directions; by direct route insuring promptness in freight clearance and delivery. There is a marked tendency by reason of better railroad facilities, more modern warehouse systems, and the many advantages that such warehouses have over the smaller towns to carry stocks for distribution in the main centers; in which Charlotte enjoys a position distinct as contrasted with the other cotton market points of the two Carolinas and Georgia.

In order that those not fully conversant with the excellent transient; or commonly spoken of as re-shipping privileges, obtaining through Charlotte, may better understand we have resorted below some information bearing on these matters by way of illustration.

	Landed Charlotte	Landed Danville	Shipside Norfolk	Landed New England Points
Dallas, Tex. ....	1.39 cwt.	1.45 cwt.	1.48½	1.57 cwt.
Birmingham, Ala. ....	65½c	71c	98 c	1.15 cwt.
Chester, S. C. ....	34 c	60c	77½c	1.03 cwt.
Gaffney, S. C. ....	36½c	61c	80 c	1.06 cwt.
Kennettville, S. C. ....	56½c	62c	77½c	1.21 cwt.

Differential to Asheville, Greensboro, Burlington, Lumberton, Fayetteville, Rockingham and Durham through Charlotte practically same as to Danville, Va.

Cotton originating in States of Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas can be warehoused in Charlotte and back hauled to intermediate points as far as Greenville, S. C., on the Columbia Division, at back haul charges ranging from 3½ to 7 cents per cwt. pounds.

	Landed Charlotte	Landed Asheville	Landed Kings Mt., N. C.	Shipside Savannah
Dunn, N. C. ....	58 c cwt.	74 c cwt.	7 c cwt.	-----
Clayton, N. C. ....	59 c	74 c	15 c	16c cwt.
Fayetteville, N. C. ....	56½c	72½c	62½c	-----

Cotton originating on Southern Railway north and east of Charlotte may be warehoused in Charlotte and reshipped to certain mill points in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, including Savannah, Ga. The purpose is to show that in practically all cases in concentrating cotton through Charlotte the through rates from origin are protected.

Cotton stored at such concentrating points as Charlotte is favored with a broader and less restricted demand by reason of the accessibility of supplies, modern warehouse storage facilities, lower interest rate in financing one's business, since the receipts offered constituting collateral for loans are readily accepted by Southern and Northern banks. It is perhaps true to a large extent that regardless of strict formulas and regulations no business is safer than the measure of confidence its officers justify, yet the warehouses in Charlotte have taken the initiative in recent years in putting into effect such a plan of operation as meets the most rigid requirements of our banking laws, viz., operation under the Federal Warehousing Act, which insures Federal supervision.

## Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.

ESTABLISHED 1866

Home Office and Factory, Worcester, Mass.

Southern Branch Factory

121 South Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.

Southern Branch Office

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E. M. TERRYBERRY, Southern Agent

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The Best Materials Obtainable Make Up Our Products

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will satisfy you as to the merits of our Card Clothing.

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations  
Member of Associated Business Papers, Inc.

Published Every Thursday By  
**CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY**  
Offices: 39-41 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.

**THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1925**

DAVID CLARK  
D. H. HILL, JR.  
JUNIOUS M. SMITH

Managing Editor  
Associate Editor  
Business Manager

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## ADVERTISING

Advertising rates furnished upon application.  
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## Another Year

AS we grow older the days sometimes seem to linger but the years never.

Like a swimmer plunging into a pool we splash around for a few strokes and unexpectedly find ourselves up against the other bank—the end of the year.

We "hop off" as it were with optimism or with at least a fervent hope and as we struggle through the months the hope often unrealized stands always as a star above and before us.

During each year we make mistakes and at times our best judgment proves bad and because of those mistakes and errors in judgment we have always a disinclination to look back upon the year that is past and prefer to turn our face towards the rising sun of the one that is to come.

A cotton manufacturer who, after a long and successful career, has reached a ripe age, said to us recently: "I have now come to realize that cotton mills will be running long after I am dead and that I have sacrificed too much for them. I am going to stop letting my mills worry me."

There is a lot of truth in what he said and many manufacturers would be better off if they would adopt the same motto.

Those who have worried throughout every month of 1924 have by their worry reduced the too few remaining years of their lives and have gained nothing by their worry.

A mill man may put on one side of his ledger the cost of new spinning or new cards or more looms and on the other side of the ledger put the increased profits to be obtained as the result of the expenditures but should he write in his ledger the cost in unhappiness, health and shortened life as a result of worry there are no profits to be

written upon the other side to justify such expenditures.

Over a period of ten years a cotton mill if reasonably well managed will pay as good or better a return than most investments but those who have studied the records of the past know that cotton manufacturing seldom yields a regular and even return.

There are bad years and often many of them and then when our optimism is at its lowest ebb everybody in the world seems to want cotton goods and we have one or two years that make up for all the lean years and leave us something extra.

Ofttimes the good years come upon mills when they have allowed their equipment and organization to reach its lowest point of efficiency and the prosperity period passes before such mills can take advantage of same but in every walk of life there are bad managers.

We would not discourage ambition or serious application to business but there are those who go far beyond the demands, of business and duty, and make their business their religion.

Such men should go to excavations in Peru and Central Asia and watch the removal of wonderful fabrics made hundreds of thousands or maybe a million years ago and realize that textiles are not the invention of the present day and that cotton goods and other textiles will be made a million years from now if the world shall last that long.

There be those who strive for work well done and in it get their joy and there be those who see only the gold they hope to get and to them the loss of their gold is the loss of happiness.

To each of our readers we extend our best wishes for 1925 and hope that the year will produce for them a full measure of happiness.

May the year seem to linger if it proves to be one of happiness.

## Clear the Ring

ON next Monday and Tuesday many Legislatures meet and during the following two weeks there will be others which will bring the total number in session up to 38.

With 38 Legislatures in session and all of them considering the proposed Federal Child Labor Amendment, the fight is going to be fast and furious and will be worse than trying to watch a three-ring circus.

Advocating the amendment will be the labor unions who see in it a chance to reduce the number of workers and thereby advance wages and the Bureaucrats. Apparently the League of Women Voters is also for the amendment but they are only a screen behind which the Bureaucrats work. The prospect of a million dollar bureau with thousands of Federal jobs has brought into the fight every professional "uplifter," parasite and pap-sucker and they have enlisted the support of similar parasites who get their living as "secretaries" of the various branches of the League of Women Voters.

Arrayed against the amendment are the farm organizations who do not want Federal supervision of farm labor, the manufacturers who have an inherent and well justified hatred of Government regulations and a vast army of citizens who are opposed to further tinkering with the Constitution.

The advocates of the amendment assert that there are more than a million little children of tender ages being exploited but try to create the impression that the Child Labor Amendment will remove all and educate them.

They are careful, however, not to discuss the kind of law that will be enacted or the effect of such a law in removing those that it alleges are exploited.

They expected easy sailing but as one writer has said:

"Unlooked for opposition sprang up almost over night, as strong and well organized as it was unexpected."

They, of course, attack all opposition as desiring to exploit children although careful not to discuss the fact that most of the manufacturers who oppose them live in States with laws as high or higher than the late Federal Child Labor Law.

The truth is that they started out upon the assumption that the public and particularly the farmers were without intelligence.

The advocates have an army of speakers going about the country loudly proclaiming that the opponents of the amendment are all liars but the truth is that the advocates have not hesitated to make deliberately false statements and have regularly practiced every art of deception.

A sample of their work is indicated in the following two extracts from California papers:

"But especially, Miss Todd dwelt on the terrible conditions in the mills of the South where

a million children are enslaved and tremendously rich business and political organizations combine to keep them there."

In another paper:

"The condition which allows men to hire 4-year-old babies to work in the poisonous and tearing atmosphere of the cotton mills and shrimp canneries of the United States will be relegated to the care of historians and the past, if Mrs. Helen Todd's sentiments are respected by the State Legislature."

It is useless to express ourselves relative to such statements, for they are one among similar thousands that have been made by those who see the prospects of fat Federal jobs slipping away from them.

There is, however, no use to worry, for the Federal Child Labor Amendment is going to be defeated by an overwhelming vote of the States.

It has been our good fortune to play a big part in the awakening that has come to the public and we know that the tide is rolling too strong for the bureaucrats to stop it.

It has taken an immense amount of work to overcome the false propaganda that has been spread for many years but it has been done and the cotton mills of the South are in better repute today before the people of this country than ever before in their history.

## Mills Pay Dividends

Spartanburg, S. C. — Semi-annual dividends totalling \$676,687 will be the melon sliced by stockholders in the various cotton mills and banking institutions of Spartanburg county on New Year's day, it is shown by statistics compiled by local brokers.

Of this total the various cotton mills of the county will pay \$592,547, while the remainder \$84,140 will be paid to stockholders by the various banks of the county.

This has been one of the worst years the textile industry has ever had to face, according to local textile men, and in practically all cases the mills of the county have failed to earn their dividends. It is said that many mills have had to resort to their surplus in order to meet the dividend requirements.

For the last 60 days there has been some improvements in textile circles and most mills are at least breaking even under the improved conditions and in some cases showing a slight profit, it is said. The new year will open with better prospects and there is more of a feeling of optimism in textile circles at this time than at any time within the past 18 months, textile manufacturers state.

## John Hartley Moves Office.

John Hartley, representative of the Sandoz Chemical Works, has moved his office from the Commercial Bank Building, Charlotte, to the offices of the company, 435 South Church street, Charlotte.



## Personal News

J. H. Fagan has been promoted from night overseer of spinning to general overseer of spinning at the Myers Mill, Gastonia, N. C.

Ed Wall has been promoted from second hand in spinning to night overseer of spinning at the Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

W. H. Still, of Rockingham, N. C., has accepted position as one of the traveling representatives of the Southern Textile Bulletin.

D. H. Hill, associate editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin, has been confined to his home during the past week with illness.

W. A. Hoffman has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Myers Mill, Gastonia, N. C., to accept a call to the Loray Baptist church as assistant pastor.

M. P. Petty has resigned his position at the Williamson Mills, Charleston, S. C., to become overseer of carding at the Orange Cotton Mill, Orangeburg, S. C.

C. M. Byrd has resigned as overseer of carding at the Orange Cotton Mills, Orangeburg, S. C., and will again take up clothing, cards, etc., and will look after his farm also. His future address will be Tifton, Ga.

### Kenneth Moeller.

Kenneth Moeller, special representative of Lockwood, Greene & Co., with office in Boston, has resigned to accept a position with the Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company, of New York. The duties of Mr. Moeller in his new position have not been stated.

### New School at Kannapolis.

Final inspection and delivery into the hands of the County School authorities was made December 22 of the new school building at Kannapolis, N. C., in the presence of a number of the State Department of Education, officials of the County Board of Education and officials of the Cannon Mills.

The building was recently completed by the Cannon Manufacturing Company, the Cabarrus Cotton Mills and the County School Board of Education working jointly in the effort to provide Kannapolis with modern school facilities.

### Correspondence.

American Federation of Labor.  
Washington, D. C.,  
Dec. 12, 1924.

Publishers,  
Southern Textile Bulletin,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sirs:

I am endeavoring to secure for the Library of the American Federation of Labor a collection of literature issued for and against the Federal Child Labor Amendment. I understand that the Southern Textile Bulletin has issued a number of documents in this connection, some of which were designed especially for distribution in rural sections. Will it be possible for you to send me a complete collection of the literature you have already distributed and place my name on your mailing list to receive such as you may distribute in the future.

Very truly yours,

JULIAN PIERCE,  
Librarian, American Federation of Labor.

Charlotte, N. C.,  
Dec. 22, 1924.

Mr. Julian Pierce, Librarian,  
American Federation of Labor,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Yours of the 12th to hand.

Under ordinary circumstances, we would be glad to send literature to any one, but your organization has been so extremely unfair and has published so many absolutely false statements relative to the employment of children, that we do not care to send you any literature whatsoever.

We do not think your most ardent admirers would contend that your organization is advocating the so-called Child Labor Amendment for the purposes of humanity, for it is a well recognized fact that you have extremely selfish viewpoint of trying to create a scarcity of workers and therefore, force the people of this country to pay higher prices.

I am not an enemy of good wages, but I do not believe that any organization can continue to exist that bases its every action upon purely selfish motives and in utter disregard of the rights of all those who have not enrolled as its members.

Yours very truly,

DAVID CLARK.

## Cotton Bleachers

Your Selling Agent

wants durable goods.

They mean re-orders

and building up Good-will.

Tests will show that

Solozone-bleached goods

Are strongest and stay so.

Combine this with a

Permanent white and softness

To produce unequalled goods.

Bleaching advice free.

**The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.**

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## Nickle Plated Drop Wires

Others manufacture copper-plate drop wires. So do we, when a mill prefers that finish, but it is an axiomatic chemical fact that the acids formed by sizing compounds and starches, plus the moisture from the humidifiers, which so freely corrode the copper itself, cannot and will not corrode the nickel.

Many mills are thus escaping steel rust and copper corrosion by using our nickel-plated drop wires.

## STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO.

GREENVILLE

PHILADELPHIA

PROVIDENCE

"Duplex" Loom  
Harness—complete  
Frames and  
Heddles fully  
assembled

Selvage Harness  
Leno Doups  
Harness Frames  
Jacquard Heddles

SOUTHERN PLANT

Greenville, S. C.

HAMPTON SMITH

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Drop Wires  
Nickel-Plated  
Copper-Plated  
Plain Finish  
Improved  
Loom Reeds  
Leno Reeds  
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**CONSULTING ENGINEER**

Sewerage—Sewage Disposal—Water Supply—Streets

**VILLAGE PLANNING**

Winston-Salem, N. C.

# MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**Shelby, N. C.**—The Shelby Cotton Mills, which recently decided upon electrification, placed the contract for motors with the Charlotte office of Fairbanks, Morse & Co.

**Guthrie, Okla.**—The Pioneer Cotton Mills contemplates expansions by the installation of additional machinery. This will not involve the erection of additional buildings. The mills are at present equipped with 39 cards, 5,742 ring spindles and 64 looms for the production of duck, twine and yarns. Robert Sohlberg is president and treasurer.

**Batesville, S. C.**—The Jenkins Mill resumed operations this week after having been closed for the past eight months because of the unprofitable condition of the cloth market. The plant will operate both night and day, it is announced. J. A. Jenkins is the head of this mill, which has a total of about 3,500 spindles. It is located on one of the oldest mill sites in South Carolina.

**Fork Shoals, S. C.**—The Virginia Manufacturing Company, of Fork Shoals, has announced that its plant will begin night and day operations about January 15th. In advertisements in a Greenville newspaper the company is advertising for additional help to operate its plant on the new full-time schedule. Mill men, in commenting on the unique step of advertising for help, express the opinion that it may be the forerunner of full-time night operations at other plants throughout this section.

**Spartanburg, S. C.**—A 3 per cent semi-annual dividend on \$900,000 common stock, payable January 1, was declared by the directors of Saxon Mill at a meeting held in the Central National Bank, it was announced by John A. Law, president of the company. This is the usual dividend that has been paid for years, Mr. Law said, and totals \$27,000. There is no preferred stock outstanding against the Saxon Mill, it was learned.

**Fitzgerald, Ga.**—Extensive additions are being made to the Fitzgerald Cotton Mill, which will increase capacity of the mill and add new departments in the finer grades of textiles. The entire plant is being electrified, and the company plans to equip each of the cottages in the mill village with electric lights. Some time ago, the mill installed an experimental plant in the warehouse in the city, which has proved successful, specializing on spreads and other finished products, which the company now plans necessitating larger buildings and to manufacture on a larger scale, machinery.

## THE FARISH COMPANY

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## Cocker Machine and Foundry Company

Gastonia, N. C.

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Linking Warpers, Linkers, Balling Warpers, Balling Attachments, Section Beam Warpers, Long Chain Beaters, Short Chain Beaters, Warp Splitting Machines, Warp Dyeing Machines, Warp Doublers and Splitters, Warp Coilers, Boiling Out Boxes and Warp Washing Machines, Dye House Ballers.

R. K. WOOTTEN,

President and General Manager

JOAB MULVANE,

Vice-President and Treasurer

T. AUST, Secretary and Assistant Treasurer

## CHICKASHA COTTON OIL COMPANY

Capital Stock \$1,350,000.00

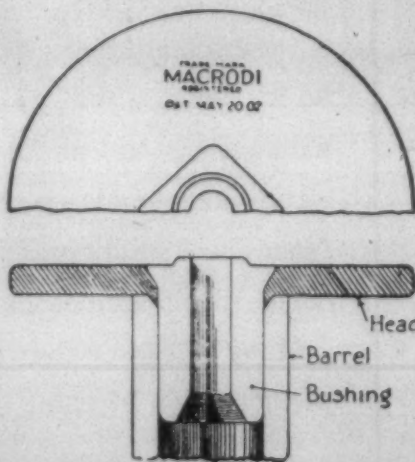
COTTON DEPARTMENT

W. M. RATTAN, Manager

Domestic

Chickasha—Oklahoma

Code: Shepperson 78



## The Macrodi

### FIBRE HEAD WARP SPOOL

after fourteen years of the hardest mill use has demonstrated that it is

### Durable—Economical

Write for particulars of the added traverse with corresponding increase in yardage—an important feature of this spool.

Prompt deliveries in two to three weeks after receipt of order.

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Supervision of Landscape and Engineering Construction  
Sewer and Water Development

Largest Landscape Organization in the South

**Muscle Shoals, Ala.**—Citizens of Sheffield, Tuscumbia and Florence, co-operating with the Alabama Power Company, of Birmingham, which recently purchased the utilities of the tri-cities, are negotiating with a New England firm for the construction of a large cotton mill at Muscle Shoals. The plant, according to R. A. Mitchell, vice-president of the Alabama Power Company, will occupy a site of 30 or 40 acres and employ a large number of operatives.

**Florence, Ala.**—It has been announced by R. A. Mitchell, vice-president of the Alabama Power Company, that one of the company's engineers left recently for Boston at the request of the president of one of the largest cotton mill syndicates of New England for the purpose of discussing the advantages that firm would have in locating a branch mill in the Muscle Shoals or at some other point served by the lines of the power company.

Mr. Mitchell stated that since the company had taken over holdings in this district that they would urge this location for the building of such branch mill by the syndicate.

**Griffin, Ga.**—W. F. Ingram and associates have awarded a contract for construction of Highland Mills at Griffin to Fiske-Carter Construction Company of Greenville. The mill, a portion of which will be three stories in height, will be 355 feet long by 108 feet wide, and contain 83,000 square feet floor space. The building will be of brick walls, steel beams, cast iron columns, steel sash windows, wood floor and roof. In addition to the mill building a warehouse of 10,000 square feet floor space, boiler house, pump house and reservoir will be erected.

The Bahnsen Company, Winston-Salem, N. C., received the contract for air conditioning equipment.

J. E. Sirrine & Co., of Greenville, are the engineers.

**Kinston, N. C.**—If young women must wear roll-topped stockings what is the need for them having the rolling to do? Nothing indelicate is suggested by the local knitters who ask this question. In other words, why not buy them ready rolled? They are being manufactured at the Orion plant here, in glorified designs.

The chances are that if one sees a girl on a Paris boulevard wearing Copenhagen blue hose or hose of some other color with a four-color roll at the top, they were made in Kinston, U. S. A. On the other hand, the French hosiery which one woman admires on another, with its distinguishing stitches down the back, may have been made here. The Orion Mills, built with local capital, are specializing in fancy stockings just now, and having trouble filling all the orders because



they are making styles in demand at Rome, Paris, Buenos Aires and other fashion centers. Storage space is piled high with goods of all quantities from best silk through the gamut of real silk and mercerized, artificial silk and cotton, cotton and woolen and plain woolen to the old-style cotton hose in staple colors.

**Gastonia, N. C.**—Many of the cotton mills of the county hold their annual meetings in January. Among these are the Dixon, 8th; Trenton, 14th; Ruby, 15th; Smyre, 20th. The Mountain View meeting will be held the 5th, and the Osceola and Hanover the 12th. The Rankin, Ridge and Pinkney Mills meet January 13th. The Modena and Ranlo meeting is on February 3rd.

The Perfection and Linford Mills, at Belmont, meet January 15th; the Stowe and Eagle the 22nd, and the Crescent, Sterling and Acme the 29th.

Other meetings that are held in January are the Lowell and Peerless Mills, the Arkray, the Myers and Priscilla.

**Spartanburg, S. C.**—Lockwood, Greene & Co. have just completed extensive enlargements to the Joanna Cotton Mills at Goldville, the plant which was sold some months ago by the Banna Manufacturing Company to the Oswego Shade Cloth Company, of Oswego, N. Y., through A. M. Law, of this city.

The mill formerly contained 14,224 spindles and 352 looms, but with its recent enlargement now contains 30,000 spindles and 702 looms. The new mill village has 50 pretty bungalow homes of three, four and five rooms, equipped with modern sewerage, other facilities and lights.

**Walterboro, S. C.**—Rumors have reached here that there is a strong probability that the waters of the Edisto river will soon be generating electricity in great quantities. It is a fact that options to purchase lands adjacent to the alleged site for the dam and basin are being purchased and that engineers here made surveys to determine the fall and the character of the land adjacent. The proposed site would be between Colleton and Dorchester counties opposite the home of Dr. J. D. Connor on the Colleton side.

It is rumored that application will be made for a charter at an early date and that the development of the power project will cost \$3,000,000 and will generate a sufficient quantity of power to care for great manufacturing development in this

## LOOM STRAPPING

**Check Straps--**

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folded and stitched, cemented—

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**Harness Straps--**

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We specialize and know your looms.

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manufactured by the  
**Farbenfabriken vorm. Friedr.  
Bayer & Co.**  
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section of the State. It is understood that negotiations have been entered into with certain municipalities as to the sale of power for lighting purposes.

The basin, it is said, will cover 20,000 acres and will cause a rise in the river for several miles up stream. The engineers announce that the company will raise all roads and bridges at its own expense. The options taken give the owners the right to remove all timber from the land and to permit the owners uninterrupted use of the lands, till overflowed, reserving to them the use of hunting and fishing rights.

It is understood that the preliminary surveys have been satisfactory to the promoters both as to the supply of water, the fall to be secured and the rock strata which will be sufficient to sustain the immense concrete dam to be erected.

**Rock Hill, S. C.**—Charter was granted December 24th to the Aragon-Baldwin Cotton Mills of Rock Hill and Chester, which are capitalized at \$3,800,000, according to an announcement here by Secretary of State Blackwell. The new milling corporation was formed at a meeting of the stockholders of both the Aragon Cotton mills of Rock Hill and the Baldwin cotton mills of Chester, December 16, last, at which a merger of the two concerns was effected.

Capital stock of the new corporation is divided into 38,000 shares of \$100 each, it was stated in the charter. The capital is divided into common stock amounting to \$1,300,000, and 7 per cent, accumulative preferred stock amounting to \$2,500,000. All of the common stock has been subscribed, it is said. Headquarters will be in Rock Hill.

Officers of the mills are: Alexander Long, of Rock Hill, president and treasurer; E. R. Lucas, vice-president, and H. O. Hull, secretary; and Nathaniel Stevens, of North Andover, Mass., J. P. Stevens and W. J. Gallon, both of New York City; Alexander Long, J. E. Serrine, of Greenville, J. G. Anderson, of Rock Hill, and S. M. Jones, T. H. White and Robert Gage, all of Chester, directors.

The Aragon Mills have 23,522 spindles and 566 looms, and manufacture print cloth. The Baldwin Mills have 31,488 spindles and 890 looms on sheetings, osnaburgs and yarns. The Glenn-Lowry Manufacturing Company has 71,000 spindles and 6,650 looms, making print cloths and sheetings.

## THE CHOICE OF A HUMIDIFYING SYSTEM

must be one that for simplicity with great capacity and economy in maintenance produces uniformly such conditions that may be determined for the different requirements of the work. In the American Moistening Company's method of humidifying, all such requirements are **GUARANTEED**.

Our **COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIERS**

Our **FAN TYPE and HIGH DUTY HUMIDIFIERS**

Our **VENTILATING Type of Humidifier** (Taking fresh air into the room from outside)

Our **ATOMIZERS or COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM**

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Our **SIMPLEX HUMIDIFIER—One Pipe—No Pressure Pipe**

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Our **AUTOMATIC HUMIDITY CONTROL** (Can be applied to systems already installed)

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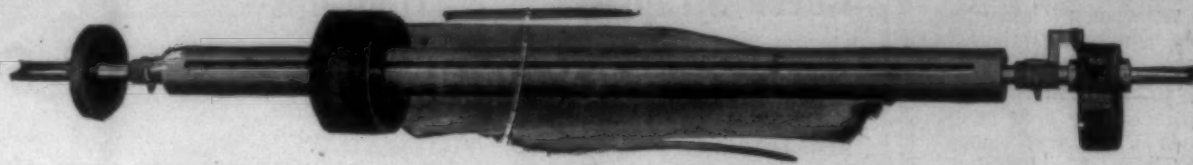
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**AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY**

**BOSTON, MASS.**

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Send in Your Old Grinders to be Repaired

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**B. S. ROY & SON CO., WORCESTER, MASS.**

Established 1868

## Buying Wave Looms Up in Underwear Market.

Philadelphia, Pa.—A buying movement is germinating among jobbers. They have had what is described as a good December retail business, dealers taking winter garments in one-third of a dozen lots and requiring many of them. Considering the way the seasons overlapped, they have had a right good year in underwear, according to executives and buyers of a half dozen representative houses. The year closed so much better than some thought it would that there is less hesitancy to operate for next year than ex-

isted a few weeks ago. Much satisfaction is heard with the manner in which manufacturers have ironed out disturbing wrinkles.

"The manufacturers have got together in a nice way," said a buyer for a large Market street house, and prices seem reasonable, so I feel that jobbers soon will be found placing fair sized contracts."

One buyer says that in his judgment prices of high grade goods from Northern mills are not entirely in line with quotations of Southern mills; that there is a difference of 25 to 50 cents a dozen. Whether he thought the Northern manufacturers were too high or those in

the South too low was left to conjecture.

"One thing that surprises me," he said, "is that only one Southern mill, to my knowledge, has withdrawn its prices for the early period, which leaves me to infer there was less forward business placed this year than in 1923. However, we are going to give the market a second look-over and do some buying."

## Belton Power Plant Is Sold.

Control of the Belton Power Company was sold Monday by John B. Edger, Ellison A. Smyth and others to a syndicate composed of Walter

S. Greer, Louis Seel and others of Belton. The consideration was in the neighborhood of a quarter million dollars.

The plant, which is situated on the Saluda river, was built in 1903. It was designed by J. E. Sirrine and has a concrete dam. It develops 5,000 horsepower. Its machinery was made by the General Electric Company.

Power from this plant is supplied to the Belton and Williamston mills, and for lighting purposes in the cities of Belton and Williamston.

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Textile Machinery  
Cloth Room and Packaging Machinery  
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Manufacturers of  
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"HIGH GRADE"  
BOBBINS  
SPOOLS  
SHUTTLES  
SKEWERS  
ROLLS, ETC.  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

## THE DAVID BROWN COMPANY

Lawrence, Mass.

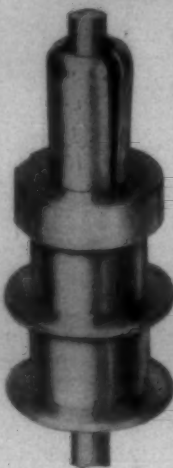
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Try Our New Automatic Shuttles for either cotton or woolen weaving. It is meeting every requirement with entire satisfaction.



## Look Over Your Spindles Now And Be Prepared



Get 8 to 10% more yarn on your bobbins by equipping your spindles with our Patented Clutch.

Don't run your spindles with worn-out whorls cut in by hands, which changes the speed of your spindles, therefore making uneven yarn.

Let us change your whorls on spindles, repoint and restraighen same, and save you money.

**Fournier & Lemoine**  
Linwood, Mass.

WE BUY FOR SPOT CASH

## Surplus and Odd Lots of Chemicals

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## Greenville Dividends

Greenville, S. C.—Most of the cotton mills in the city and county have already arranged for their usual dividends. Some boards, however, will hold their meetings this week, or later, and so dividends to be paid by these have not been announced.

The Victor-Monaghan Company, T. M. Merchant, president, will pay its usual quarterly dividend of 1% per cent on its preferred stock of \$1,000,000 and the quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on its common stock of \$5,000,000. These dividends aggregate \$417,500. The common stock dividend, however, was paid on December 1.

The Union Bleaching and Finishing Company, J. W. Arrington, president, will pay a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent on its common stock of \$400,000 and a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent on its preferred stock of \$400,000. These dividends will aggregate \$36,000.

The Judson Mills, B. E. Geer, president, will pay their usual semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent on their common stock of \$2,250,000 and their quarterly dividend of 1% per cent on their preferred stock of \$1,000,000. These dividends will total \$107,500.

The Dunean Mills, R. E. Henry, president, will pay their regular quarterly dividend of 1% per cent on their preferred stock of \$1,000,000. This dividend will amount to \$17,500. No dividend has yet been declared on the common stock of the company.

The American Spinning Company, J. H. Morgan, president, will pay its usual semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent on their common stock of \$525,000. This dividend will aggregate \$26,250. This mill has no preferred stock.

The Woodside Cotton Mills Company, John T. Woodside, president, will pay their usual dividend of 3½ per cent on their common capital stock of \$1,700,000. This dividend will amount to \$59,500.

The Southern Franklin Process Company, B. E. Geer, president, will pay its usual quarterly dividend of 1% per cent on its preferred stock of \$300,000. This dividend will total \$3,750.

The Southern Worsted Corporation, B. E. Geer, president, will pay a quarterly dividend of 1% per cent on its preferred stock of \$600,000. This dividend will amount to \$7,500.

The Brandon and Pointsett Mills, Aug. W. Smith, president, have not yet had their directors' meetings, these being scheduled for December 30. Consequently no announcements have yet been made about dividends for this time.

The Camperdown Mill is a closed corporation, headed by Allen J. Graham.

The board of the Vardry Cotton Mills will meet early in January, hence no arrangements have yet been made for distributing dividends.

The board of the F. W. Poe Manufacturing Company has not yet met and authorized the large mill's usual dividends.



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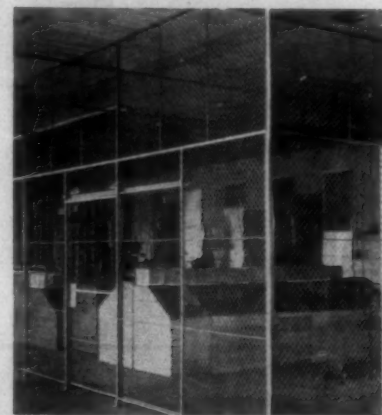
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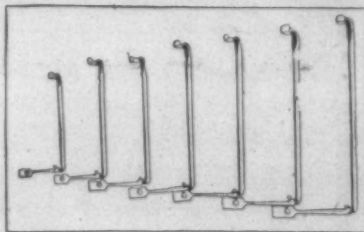
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(Continued from Page 17)

**Production and Twist Tables for Twisted Yarn****Four-Ply**

No. of Yarn to be Twisted	Rev. of Spindles	Square Root of Twisted Yarn	Square Root x 4			Square Root x 5			Square Root x 6		
			Twist	Rev. of Roller	Pro. Per Spindle	Twist	Rev. of Roller	Pro. Per Spindle	Twist	Rev. of Roller	Pro. Per Spindle
6	3500	1.22	4.90	151	8.73	6.12	121	6.97	7.35	101	5.82
7	3750	1.32	5.29	149	7.39	6.61	120	5.95	7.94	100	4.95
8	3950	1.41	5.66	148	6.40	7.07	118	5.13	8.49	99	4.27
9	4100	1.50	6.00	145	5.57	7.50	116	4.46	9.00	97	3.72
10	4300	1.58	6.32	144	4.99	7.91	115	3.99	9.49	97	3.33
11	4450	1.65	6.63	142	4.48	8.29	114	3.58	9.95	95	2.98
12	4600	1.73	6.93	141	4.07	8.66	113	3.25	10.39	94	2.71
13	4700	1.80	7.21	138	3.69	9.01	111	2.94	10.82	92	2.46
14	4800	1.87	7.49	136	3.36	9.35	109	2.69	11.22	91	2.24
15	4900	1.93	7.75	134	3.09	9.68	107	2.48	11.62	89	2.06
16	5000	2.00	8.00	133	2.87	10.00	106	2.29	12.00	88	1.91
17	5100	2.06	8.25	131	2.67	10.31	105	2.13	12.37	87	1.78
18	5200	2.12	8.49	130	2.50	10.61	104	2.00	12.73	86	1.67
19	5250	2.17	8.72	128	2.32	10.90	102	1.86	13.08	85	1.55
20	5300	2.23	8.94	126	2.18	11.18	100	1.75	13.42	84	1.45
22	5450	2.34	9.38	123	1.94	11.73	99	1.55	14.07	82	1.29
24	5600	2.44	9.80	121	1.75	12.25	97	1.40	14.70	81	1.17
26	5700	2.54	10.20	119	1.58	12.75	95	1.26	15.30	79	1.05
28	5800	2.64	10.58	116	1.44	13.23	93	1.15	15.87	78	.96
30	5900	2.73	10.95	114	1.31	13.69	91	1.05	16.43	76	.87
32	5950	2.82	11.31	112	1.21	14.14	89	.97	16.98	74	.81
34	6000	2.91	11.66	109	1.12	14.58	87	.90	17.49	73	.75
36	6050	3.00	12.00	107	1.03	15.00	86	.82	18.00	71	.69
38	6100	3.08	12.33	105	.96	15.41	84	.77	18.49	70	.64
40	6100	3.16	12.65	102	.89	15.81	82	.71	18.97	68	.60
50	6450	3.53	14.14	97	.67	17.68	77	.54	21.21	64	.45
60	6750	3.87	15.49	92	.54	19.37	74	.43	23.24	62	.36

NOTE.—The above table is for 1½-inch roller. 1¾-inch should make  
9 per cent more turns.**Production and Twist Tables for Twisted Yarn****Five-Ply**

No. of Yarn to be Twisted	Rev. of Spindles	Square Root of Twisted Yarn	Square Root x 4			Square Root x 5			Square Root x 6		
			Twist	Rev. of Roller	Pro. Per Spindle	Twist	Rev. of Roller	Pro. Per Spindle	Twist	Rev. of Roller	Pro. Per Spindle
6	2800	1.09	4.38	136	9.77	5.48	108	7.81	6.57	90	6.52
7	3000	1.18	4.73	135	8.31	5.92	107	6.64	7.16	89	5.44
8	3150	1.26	5.06	132	7.13	6.32	106	5.71	7.59	88	4.75
9	3300	1.34	5.37	130	6.26	6.71	104	5.01	8.05	87	4.17
10	3400	1.41	5.66	127	5.51	7.07	102	4.41	8.49	85	3.67
11	3550	1.48	5.93	126	4.99	7.42	101	3.99	8.90	84	3.32
12	1650	1.54	6.20	125	4.50	7.75	100	3.60	9.30	83	3.00
13	3750	1.61	6.45	123	4.10	8.06	98	3.29	9.67	82	2.73
14	3800	1.67	6.69	120	3.72	8.37	96	2.98	10.04	80	2.48
15	3900	1.73	6.93	119	3.44	8.66	95	2.75	10.39	79	2.29
16	3950	1.78	7.16	117	3.16	8.95	94	2.53	10.73	78	2.11
17	4000	1.84	7.38	115	2.93	9.22	92	2.34	11.06	77	1.95
18	4050	1.80	7.50	113	2.72	9.49	90	2.18	11.38	75	1.81
19	4100	1.94	7.80	112	2.54	9.75	89	2.03	11.70	74	1.70
20	4150	2.00	8.00	110	2.38	10.00	88	1.90	12.00	73	1.59
22	4200	2.09	8.39	106	2.09	10.49	85	1.67	12.59	71	1.39
24	4300	2.19	8.76	104	1.88	10.95	83	1.50	13.15	69	1.25
26	4350	2.28	9.12	101	1.68	11.40	81	1.34	13.68	67	1.12
28	4400	2.36	9.47	99	1.52	11.83	79	1.22	14.20	66	1.01
30	4500	2.44	9.80	97	1.41	12.25	78	1.13	14.70	65	.94
32	4550	2.52	10.12	95	1.29	12.65	76	1.03	15.18	64	.86
34	4600	2.60	10.43	94	1.19	13.04	75	.95	15.65	62	.79
36	4600	2.68	10.73	91	1.09	13.42	73	.97	16.10	61	.73
38	4600	2.75	11.03	89	1.01	13.78	71	.81	16.54	59	.67
40	4600	2.82	11.31	86	.93	14.14	69	.74	16.95	57	.62
50	4900	3.16	12.65	82	.72	15.81	66	.58	18.97	55	.48
60	5200	3.46	13.86	80	.58	17.32	64	.46	20.78	53	.31

NOTE.—The above table is for 1½-inch roller. 1¾-inch should make  
9 per cent more turns.

(Continued Next Week)



## \$100,000 INVOLVED IN SUBURBAN LAND SALE

Seventy-five Acres of J. Van Lindley Estate Purchased by First Realty and Loan Company

Over \$100,000 was involved in the sale yesterday of 75 acres of the J. Van Lindley estate, located on the Winston-Salem road just north of the Masonic home, to the First Realty and Loan Company.

This tract of land has a frontage of about 1,700 feet on the Greensboro-Winston-Salem highway. The First Realty and Loan Company is planning to develop it into residential property. The sale was negotiated by T. V. Carter.

The land described above is planted in choice varieties of flowering shrubs, trees, etc., and a clearance price will be made on them to Textile plants or others interested, that can use a quantity. Write for full particulars.

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## Automobile Trade in Market for Textiles.

Detroit, Mich.—While a number of the larger automobile and body factories are completing inventories during the holiday period, according to executives and purchasing agents, more extensive purchases will be made immediately thereafter.

Purchases of textiles and other raw materials are expected to start on a regular basis during the early part of January and to continue on a definite basis, showing a consistent increase monthly clear through to early spring, in line with plans for an augmented production schedule which is said to be fairly well indicated with the prospects of heavier retail buying immediately after the automobile shows.

The existence of this favorable outlook is indicated from the fact that the Durant, Chevrolet and other factories in Detroit and other Michigan cities, which have been closed down entirely or working on a part time basis, have commenced active operations.

Volume of business in Detroit jobbing houses is reported as continuing on a very satisfactory basis with indications pointing to a further increase during the early part of 1925 in response to better purchasing power as the result of improved industrial conditions throughout the jobbing territory. Reorders on knit goods are said to be very satisfactory with a good volume of orders booked on spring underwear lines. Flannels and woollens are still showing marked activity. Blankets and comfortables have held up on a very satisfactory basis. Wools and silks and wools in hosiery lines have developed unusual activity with a strong outlook for checks and plaids in spring buying.

Overall and work clothing manufacturers report a continued good volume of business. Orders are characterized as in much better volume, with the result that full time production is contemplated for an indefinite period.

Sales in local department stores are showing a consistent increase, following a quite satisfactory Christmas buying period, marked by intensive purchases during the three days preceding Christmas. Ready-to-wear apparel, especially coats and suits, have not displayed much activity during December. Heavy buying is anticipated at clearance sales of men's clothing which will be commenced by local stores early in January.

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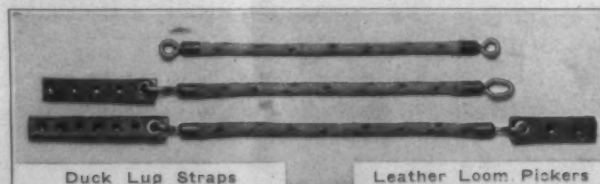
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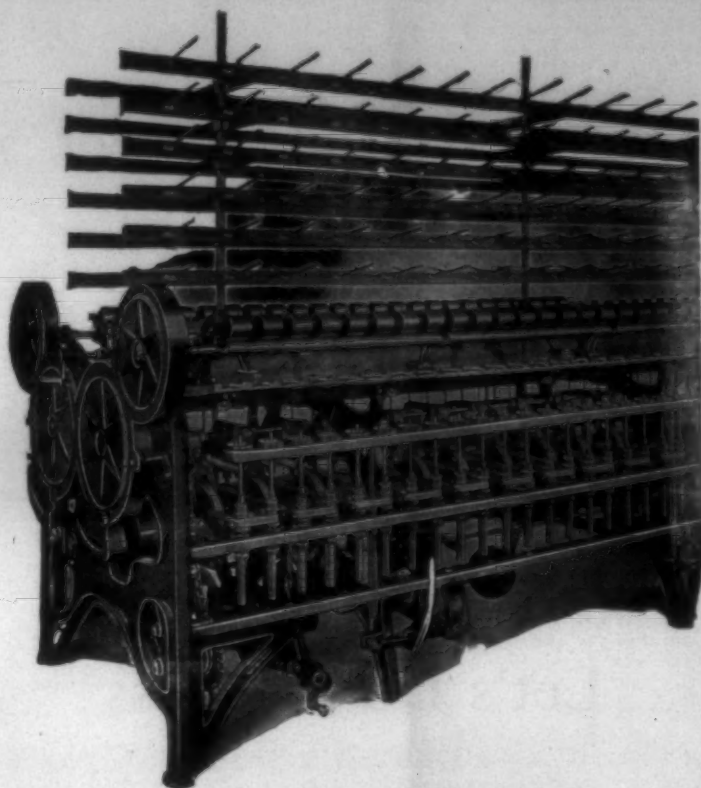


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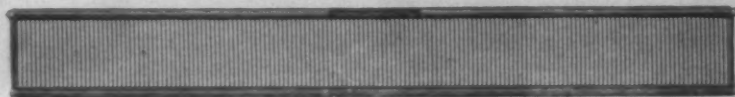
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## Wanted

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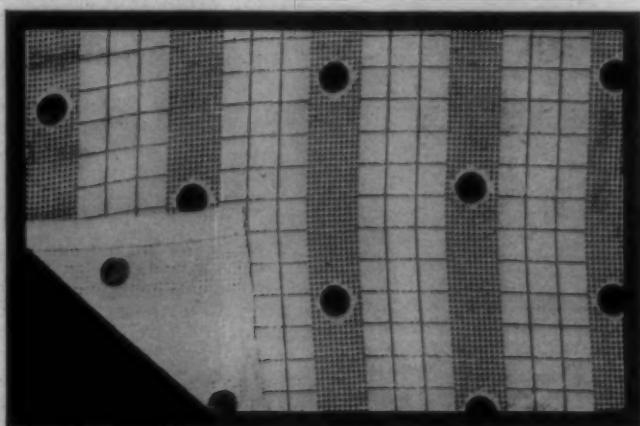


## Imported Cotton Cloths

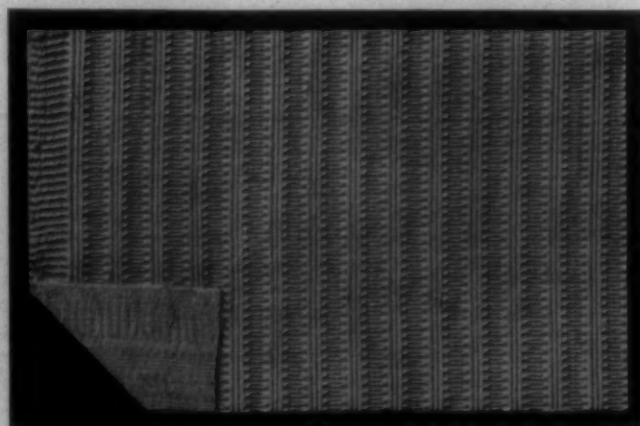
From Survey of United States Tariff Commission.



**Sample No. 71.—Jacquard Shirting.**  
Jacquard woven. Finished width, 32 inches.  
124 ends and 118 picks per square inch, finished.  
Warp yarn, 63s, with 55/2 in warp cords. Filling yarn,  
66s.  
Weight, 6.21 linear yards (5.52 square yards) per pound,  
finished.  
Bleached and mercerized.



**Sample No. 72.—Sateen Brocade.**  
Jacquard woven, with small filling sateen figures on a  
warp sateen ground. Finished width, 30 inches.  
168 ends and 99 picks per square inch, finished.  
Warp yarn, 74s. Filling yarn, 58s.  
Weight, 6.73 linear yards (5.61 square yards) per pound,  
finished.  
Bleached, mercerized, and printed in two colors, brown  
and purple.



**Sample No. 73.—Fancy Pique Shirting.**  
Dobby woven (7-harness) on box loom. Finished width,  
36 inches.  
221 ends and 248 picks per square inch, finished.  
Warp yarn, 150/2 and 70s face, 62/2 and 54/2 back.  
Filling yarn, 152s face, 68s back.  
Weight, 3.23 linear yards (3.23 square yards) per pound,  
finished.  
Bleached, mercerized.

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## Press Comment on Child

### Labor Amendment

#### In the Name of Philanthropy.

A solemn contemplation of this Child Labor Amendment leads us to exclaim, Oh, philanthropy, how many crimes are committed in thy name! This proposed amendment should be killed as dead as Hector.—Clarksville (Tenn.) Chronicle.

#### Maine Will Reject Amendment.

Neither Maine nor Massachusetts are opposed to the protection of their children. Both of these States have child labor laws and in both States the laws are well enforced. But the people in these States are noted for their common sense and for their intense patriotism. They are intelligent and will not permit themselves to become the tools of alien agitators. There is a great deal more than appears on the surface behind the Child Labor Amendment.—Portland (Me.) Press-Herald.

#### Child Labor Regulation.

The National Child Labor Committee, which has reproving letters written to the papers when they express doubts as to the wisdom of the ratification of the Child Labor Amendment in its present form, rather evades the main point made by most of these papers, it seems to the Ohio State Journal, which adds: The point criticised is that the amendment goes too far when it seeks to empower Congress to pass laws for the supervision, control or prohibition of any labor of any sort by all persons under 18 years of age. It is no answer to this objection to say that the amendment would not impair the right of a State to protect its own children but would merely give Congress power to set up minimum standards for child labor. The minimum standards are the important thing.

Under the amendment Congress undoubtedly would have the power to prohibit child labor to an extent which would involve distinct injustice to children, as well as to their parents, and also the power to burden the country with an army of new Federal inspectors. It is possible, of course, that Congress would never abuse these powers, but Congressmen, like the cronies, are a feeble folk.—Washington Post.

#### When Labor is Belittled.

We are living in serious times, when labor is belittled and indulgence is fostered, and a wave of crime is the result. Play is good in its own place, but work must precede and follow it.

The question of child labor and child play is now prominently before the public. The wave of crime among those under age attracts general attention. Some have been investigating it in connection with the courts, and one writer advances the theory that this crime wave is largely due to lack of recreational exercise. We believe this statement cannot be maintained.—The Presbyterian, Philadelphia, Pa.

#### No Satisfactory Explanation of 18-Year Limit.

Supporters of the so-called Child Labor Amendment to the Federal Constitution up to this time have offered no satisfactory explanation of placing the age limit at 18 years. This amendment is intended to deliver without let or hindrance the entire labor life of all persons up to the age of 18. Federal powers once granted can never be recalled.—Topeka (Kan.) Journal.

#### Journalistic Courage of a High Order.

The course of the World in changing its position on this question (Child Labor Amendment) evidences journalistic courage of a high order. It is not every newspaper that feels it can afford to confess itself in error and turn to the right.—Chicago (Ill.) Daily Worker.

#### Country Will Not Accept Amendment.

But there are strong reasons to believe the country will not accept the amendment now submitted. This provision gives Congress the power to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under the age of 18 years. The very wording of it conjures a picture of idleness enforced by legislative fiat on the youth of the land at a time of life when idleness would be a blighting curse. It suggests the waste of those years when the boy, and the girl, too, should be forming habits of industry and be receiving that training in business or craftsmanship which will be the foundation of a career of profit and usefulness.

It is idle to say, as was said to the Grangers, that Congress would not exercise such power. The obvious answer is that in that case it is silly to grant it. Under any circumstances the average plain American doesn't care to take a chance.—Philadelphia North American.

#### Opponents of Child Labor Amendment.

There are thousands of active, earnest, sympathetic, humanitarian souls who look with disfavor upon this effort to throttle child labor evils through an amendment to the National Constitution.

They fear the proposed method of cure would be a menace to the country in the days to come; that it would open the gates wide to an universal degradation of the National Constitution, lowering it to the condition of a catch-all for every passing frenzy of the hour.—Fresno (Cal.) Bee.

#### Predicts Defeat of Child Labor Amendment.

It is very much to be regretted that the framers of the Federal Child Labor Amendment provided that Congress should be given the right to regulate and prohibit the labor of minors below the age of eighteen. If Congress had changed



"eighteen" to "sixteen," the advocates of further curbing of child labor would have been devoutly thankful, for they would have received just what they expected and wanted—and what the country very likely would have accepted and stood for.

We predict that State after State will turn down the proposed Child Labor Amendment, and that it will be defeated, and the laudable effort to curb undoubted child labor evils set back for years.—Passaic (N. J.) Daily News.

#### An Attempt to Foist a New Bureau.

The child labor argument looks very much like another attempt to foist a new "bureau" on the government with a lot of fat jobs down at Washington—and the money coming out of taxpayers' pockets to pay the salaries.—Douglas (Wyo.) Enterprise.

#### Congress Uses All Power At Its Command.

We are told that Congress would not attempt to exert so unreasonable a power as the 18-year limit, but the fact remains that Congress could do just that sort of thing, if it felt inclined.

Congress has always been in the habit of using all the power at its command, and frequently going so far beyond that power that the Supreme Court has been forced to intervene. No one living could even guess as to the possible actions of some crank Congress of the future especially when subjected to what looked like innocuous uplift propaganda.—Tacoma (Wash.) Ledger.

#### A Horde of Sob Sisters.

There is a hoard of professional sob sisters in this country who exist upon subscriptions furnished by a sympathetic public in order to secure contributions they must magnify conditions, and distort facts. They endeavor to wring the heart strings of sympathetic citizens, who will furnish money to carry on the propaganda.—Hal M. Stanley, Commissioner of Labor of State of Georgia.

#### Would Be Going Fast and Far.

It is going rather fast and far to ask the country to pass over control of family life to Congress. If it be urged that States have such power, the answer is that States are more safely to be trusted with it, because more responsive to public sentiment within their borders than Congress would be. The smaller the community, the better it understands its wants and needs; and a law that would fit conditions in one State might be a needless hardship in another.—Keokuk (Ia.) Gate.

#### Little Likelihood of Ratification.

There seems little likelihood of the ratification of the amendment. Five States have already declared against it and but one in favor. The more than two to one vote against ratification in Massachusetts may be correctly interpreted as an indication of New England sentiment.—Bangor (Me.) Commercial.

#### Less Child Labor in Southern Mills.

One thing that has contributed to the interest in the situation is the rapidly dawning realization that there is actually less child labor in Southern cotton mills than there is in New England industrial plants, and that the plea for the poor down-trodden child in the Southern cotton mill is pure fabrication and farce.—Charlotte (N. C.) Observer.

#### Fifty Thousand Pie Hunters.

There are probably 50,000 Federal pie hunters in the United States waiting and hoping that the amendment will be adopted, as that many Federal agents would likely be appointed to run around over the country to see if the law was being complied with. This would be an expense of millions annually to the people. It is just as well to remember that the government hasn't a cent of money, except what it gets from the people in taxes and customs.—Morrisville (Ill.) Times.

#### An Absurd Assumption.

This "Child Labor" Amendment proceeds on the absurd assumption that Congress will be more tenderly concerned for children than their own parents, and that from the distant capital congressional tenderness and wisdom will do better for them than their affectionate fathers and mothers watching over them in their homes. This assumption appraises congressional government far above its worth and puts home government far below its value.—The Montpelier (Vt.) Argus.

#### A Sugar Coated Amendment.

The proposed Child Labor Amendment to the Constitution of the United States has all the characteristics of a sugar-coated legislative pill, which, if the American people swallow through ignorance of its real substance, will prove a bitter dose of poison, in due time permeating the innermost recesses of the moral and social fabric of the nation. Every one is for the protection of child-life and against its exploitation by selfish interests. The so-called Child Labor Amendment therefore possesses a one hundred per cent superficial and sentimental value and this constitutes the sugar coating referred to. An appeal to the heart is usually effective in stilling the voice of reason.—Buffalo (N. Y.) Truth.

#### Would Confer a Startling Power.

The Child Labor Amendment would confer on Congress a startling power, and subject the people of this land to supervision from Washington and restraints emanating from there from which they should be free. Whether Congress would use this enormous power or not one need not stop to inquire. That, however, is an argument which the supporters of the amendment may not rightfully use. The power would be granted. That Congress would use it is extremely likely—that it would be fervently appealed to to use it is certain. The amendment should be defeated.—Indianapolis (Ind.) News.

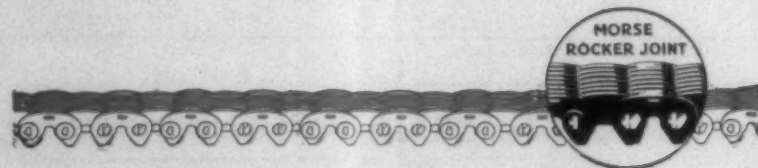
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8:15 a. m. Ar. Jacksonville	Lv. 8:15 p. m.

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## Cotton Manufacturing Conditions

(Continued from Page 8)

day 70 per cent to 100 per cent over the pre-war period, whilst the index cost of living is about 60 per cent higher than in pre-war days.

The following reports have been received:

### Canada.

An article in the 10th October issue of The Financial Times, Montreal, states that a marked improvement in the Canadian cotton textile situation has set in during the past few weeks. Today the mills, broadly speaking, are operating at an average rate of 75 per cent of capacity. This rate is being increased daily so that at least 80 to 85 per cent operations seem assured in the next few weeks. Since the issuance some time ago of new price lists which revealed decreases of from 10 per cent to 18 per cent for the various counts, the demand for cottons has shown an excellent recovery and the mills report orders in hand as the largest of any time in the past two years. When it is remembered that for about eight months the Canadian textile mills have been operated somewhat below the 50 per cent of capacity, the present position of the industry can better be appreciated.

### Portugal.

Cotton mills in the Oporto district worked at about 60 per cent of capacity during the second quarter of 1924. A lack of orders from both the domestic market and the Portuguese African Colonies forced the mills to curtail their output. Practically all the mills were producing for stock almost exclusively as jobbers were buying only in small lots and were placing no orders for future delivery. The situation in the wool manufacturing industry was practically the same as in the cotton mills. In order to stimulate buying, the price of low-grade domestic suitings has been reduced from 10 per cent to 15 per cent, despite the fact that the exchange rates have become more unfavorable to the wool manufacturer who must pay for his raw materials in foreign currency.

### India.

The Indian piece goods market is not strong. Imports during August amounted to 150,451,000 yards, compared with 137,274,000 in the previous month. An increase of greys from 63,453,000 yards in July to 68,636,000 in August took place; colored

goods showed an increase from 28,571,000 to 38,415,000 yards in the same period, but bleached goods declined from 45,250,000 to 43,400,000 yards. England's share of imports was 89 per cent of greys, 97 per cent of bleached and 85 per cent of colored goods in August. Japan furnished 9 per cent of greys and colored goods and Holland 1 per cent of bleached.

The production of yarn in Indian cotton mills during June was 58,022,000 pounds against 58,964,000 in May, and since the beginning of the year the output of Indian mills has declined from 322,099,000 pounds in 1923, to 283,300,000 pounds in 1924.

## Rise of the Cotton Industry in the South

(Continued from Page 14)

begun in Atlanta two years before. It also showed by exhibitions the ability of North Carolina operatives to man Northern equipment.

Mills now began to spring up rapidly. Among the first were the Charleston Manufacturing Company, the Gaffney Mills, in South Carolina, and the Albemarle and Salisbury Mills, in North Carolina. An important factor in the growth of mills was the recognition of the North. That section realized that the South was very much better fitted to make heavy goods than the North was, and that it also had the great advantage of location; with new and improved machinery, the South could easily outrank the North. Another factor which helped the growth of the cotton factories was agriculture. In North Carolina, especially, farming was not very profitable, and as a natural consequence men turned their attention to the mills. Another condition which made the cotton industry popular was the dividends which the mills were able to pay regularly. This attracted the men of both the North and the South.

A unique campaign, which really had its beginning in 1880, was staged in every town and village throughout the Southern section. This was known as "The Cotton Mill Campaign," and was undertaken in an effort to get a mill in every town in the South. Keen rivalry was shown among the towns, and each tried to get its mill first. Shares were sold to the inhabitants, and the leading citizen, no matter what his occupation, was made president of the company. The movement was remarkably successful, and on traveling through the South today the results of its work may be readily seen.

The mills of today are far different from those of 50 years ago. Child labor and short-hour laws are enforced. The mills themselves are large, airy and sanitary. The villages, which in most cases are complete towns, are as neat as it is possible to make them. Community houses and moving picture theaters have been established for the amusement of the employees. In short, a mill with its village is a model place in which to live, work and enjoy life.

Edw. W. Geer

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## Clark's Cotton Records

Statistics Week Ending Dec. 27, 1924.

	1924.	1923.	1922.
Visible supply American	4,678,000	3,208,000	3,503,000
Into sight during week	458,000	311,000	300,000
Mill takings during week	388,000	269,000	327,000
Mill takings since Aug. 1st	6,210,000	5,862,000	6,318,000
Exports during week	127,000	87,000	85,000
Exports since Aug. 1	4,070,000	3,058,000	2,676,000

### Government Reports.

Acreage this season	40,403,000	38,709,000	34,016,000
Indicated crop July 25	12,144,000	11,412,000	11,065,000
Indicated crop middle of July	11,934,000		
Indicated crop end of July	12,351,000	11,516,000	11,449,000
Indicated crop middle of Aug.	12,956,000		
Indicated crop end of Aug.	12,787,000	10,788,000	10,575,000
Indicated crop middle of Sept.	12,596,000		
Indicated crop end of Sept.	12,499,000	11,015,000	10,135,000
Indicated crop middle of Oct.	12,675,000		
Indicated crop end of Oct.	12,816,000		
Indicated crop middle of Nov.	12,992,000		
Indicated crop end of Nov.	13,153,000		
Ginned to Oct. 1st	4,527,671		
Ginned to Oct. 18th	7,600,826	6,415,145	6,078,321
Ginned to Nov. 14th	11,163,400		
Ginned to Dec. 1st	12,225,000		
Carryover beginning of year	2,319,000	2,573,000	4,879,000

### Cotton Exports.

Following is a comparison of the exports by months in running bales, including linters:

	1924.	1923.	1922.
August	277,641	244,415	272,808
September	737,010	689,435	378,390
October	947,556	781,722	798,664
November	1,306,000	770,002	858,337
December		845,581	607,853
January		546,253	473,436
February		482,146	359,657
March		332,168	318,210
April		320,774	259,984
May		326,357	160,368
June		230,979	214,851
July		211,633	171,469
		5,772,000	4,864,027

### American Consumption of All Kinds of Cotton, Excluding Linters.

(In running bales, 000s omitted.)

	1924-25		1923-24		1922-24	
	Per Month	Per Season	Per Month	Per Season	Per Month	Per Season
August	357	357	492	492	526	526
September	435	793	484	975	494	1,020
October	530	1,322	542	1,517	534	1,554
November	492	1,814	532	2,049	579	2,133
December			462	2,510	529	2,663
January			577	3,088	610	3,273
February			508	3,595	567	3,840
March			484	4,079	624	4,464
April			480	4,559	577	5,041
May			414	4,991	621	5,661
June			350	5,341	542	6,203
July			347	5,688	463	6,666

### New Development in Cotton Mill Situation.

Chicago, Ill.—One of the new developments in the cotton situation following the opening of the Cotton Exchange on the Chicago Board of Trade has been the investigation by Eastern cotton goods mill to determine the practicability of establishing mills in the district around Cairo, Ill., where cotton growing has recently been started, said Lawrence H. Whiting in addressing representatives of various agricultural groups regarding the proposed Temple of Agriculture.

Mr. Whiting, who is chairman of the American Agricultural Society, which is boosting the Temple of Agriculture, said that labor condi-

tions in the Cairo district and transportation facilities, as compared with those of Eastern mills, would enable the delivery of cotton goods to such consuming centers as Akron, O., at a lower cost.

### Real Silk Hosiery Mills Sales 120% Over 1923 Week.

Chicago, Ill.—According to word received here by an official of the Real Silk Hosiery Mills, sales last week were 120 per cent larger than during the corresponding period of last year.

Sales this month are estimated by this official to be from 50 to 80 per cent larger than for December, 1923, which was a record month.



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## Cotton Goods

New York.—It is reported that a selling agent who has just returned from an extensive trip over his territory says that there is no doubt that stocks of jobbers and retailers over the country are very low and that the primary factors are justified in taking the attitude that there will be a large volume of business booked in 1925. He scouted the idea that most of the buyers had taken care of their requirements for the remainder of the season. Likewise, he did not agree with the view expressed in some quarters that the average consumer has but little ready cash and that jobbers and retailers who stock up on goods may expect a great many of them to remain on their hands for some time. He says that there is plenty of money in the country.

Trade was very quiet in primary dry goods markets following the Christmas holiday and preceding a short day. Many wholesalers throughout the country are conducting clearance sales before inventory and this will continue till December 31, when the books will be closed. Retailers were busy on exchanges and some additional holiday sales.

Further confirmation of an increasing export trade in cotton goods was contained in the Government reports of November. Persistent reports of a declining trade arise from the use of values instead of volumes in noting the progress of the year. Large sales were made during the fall when stocks on hand here were liquidated and foreign buyers were found ready to operate.

Sheetings bid fair to become more active soon after the turn of the year in consequence of the known requirements of the bag trades and some divisions of converting. Whether the movement will start before the middle of the month is a question often debated.

Print cloths bring 9 1/2 cents readily, with most houses asking 1/4 cent more. Small sales of spot 4-yard 80s were made at 13 1/2 cents and they are not plentiful for immediate use. For 68x72s the market was firm at 10 1/2 cents. On 60x48s, with 8 cents quoted, it is not possible to induce all mills to trade as low as that for contracts.

The Army duck situation contin-

ues very favorable to the mills. Quick goods have become scarce in the face of a continued demand and on goods to come most centers are sold up to the end of February. On the 30-inch, 7.37 ounce, some mills are sold up to April, and in the 30-inch, 8.42 ounce, some cannot offer anything prior to March. One center quoted 27 1/2 cents, terms and freight, delivery late February, on the 8.42; another 27 1/4 cents, terms and freight, March delivery. In second hands, 27 1/2 cents f.o.b. New York was quoted for a limited quantity.

In viewing the textile situation of 1924 retrospectively, one market writer says: "We see a healthful, steady improvement during the more recent weeks and for the coming year in prospect we can but visualize a general trade improvement marked and substantial, steady and healthful, and in that general return to normal conditions we believe the textile trade will be a party, and in general prosperity we feel the industry will be a participant."

Prices in primary markets were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x64s.	7 1/2
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s.	7
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s.	6 3/4
Gray goods, 38 1/2-in., 68x72s.	9 1/2
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s.	10 1/2
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s.	13 1/2
Brown sheetings, 3-yard.	14 1/2
Brown sheetings, 4-yard.	11 3/4
Brown sheetings, stand.	15 1/2
Tickings, 8-ounce.	26
Denims.	19 1/2
Staple gingham, 27-in.	10 1/2
Kid finished cambrics.	9 a10
Dress gingham.	17 1/2 a20
Standard prints.	9 1/4

### Cotton Statisticians to Meet in New Orleans in February.

New Orleans, La.—Cotton statisticians from all parts of the South will meet at New Orleans the latter part of February to discuss statistical methods, field problems and development of their work, it was announced at the Department of Agriculture.

A program for the meeting will be drawn up at a later date by the Division of Crop and Live Stock Estimates, of which W. F. Callander is chief.



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# The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—While there was reported to be a slight concession in carded knitting yarn prices, no new price changes have occurred in carded cotton yarns in nearly a week. With the spinners' margin on carded yarns virtually restored to where it was in October and November, the yarn situation presents a very strong aspect at present. Consumers claim to be able to find all the yarn they need at under what spinners ask; but some of the dealers are, undoubtedly, approaching the point where additional supplies for stock will be needed, unsold yarns on hand at the first of the month having been cleared in the meantime. While there are sellers who look for lower prices after the turn of the year, the majority expect prices to stiffen.

Mercerized prices held firm during Christmas week despite the light buying. No new orders of any importance were reported and the market had a decided holiday tone. Mills, however, continued busy, due to the large orders booked in the past on which they are still making deliveries.

Processors declare that the lull in new business is giving them time to take inventories and make necessary repairs to machinery and equipment before starting on the rush of new business which they believe will develop after the first of the year. Some factors in the market believe that the first week of the new year will see substantial buying, as they assert that many customers will not wait very long to place orders. There is a feeling that a sharp advance in mercerized quotations will be placed in effect.

In spite of the absence of enthusiasm, the yarn market seems to occupy a much more reassuring position than it did a year ago.

If prices are held firm by the spinners, it is believed that a good business at reasonable prices will develop within the next several weeks.

Two-Ply Chain Warps.			
2-ply 6s	41 a	2-ply 26s	49 a50
10s	42 a	2-ply 30s	50 1/2 a52
2-ply 16s	44 a	2-ply 40s	57 a58
2-ply 20s	45 a	2-ply 50s	65 a66
2-ply 24s	48 a49		

Two-Ply Skeins.			
8s	39 1/2 a	40s	54 1/2 a55
10s to 12s	41 a42	40s ex.	57 a58
14s	42 1/2 a	50s	65 a
16s	43 1/2 a	60s	74 a
20s	44 a44 1/2	Tinged Carpet—	
24s	47 1/2 a48	3 and 4-ply 36 1/2 a38 1/2	
26s	49 a	White Carpet—	
30s	50 1/2 a51	3 and 4-ply 38 a40	
36s	54 a		

Part Waste Insulated Yarn.			
8s, 1-ply	35 a35 1/2	12s, 2-ply	38 1/2 a39
8s, 2, 3 and		20s, 2-ply	44 a44 1/2
4-ply	36 a	26s, 2-ply	48 1/2 a49
10s, 1-ply and		20s, 2-ply	49 1/2 a50
2-ply	37 a		

Duck Yarns.			
3, 4 and 5-ply—		3, 4 and 5-ply—	
8s	39 a40	16s	43 1/2 a44 1/2
10s	40 a41	20s	45 a
12s	41 a42		

Single Chain Warps.			
10s	41 a	24s	47 1/2 a
12s	41 1/2 a	26s	48 1/2 a
14s	42 a	30s	50 a51
16s	43 a	40s	57 a58
20s	44 1/2 a		

Single Skeins.			
6s to 8s	39 a	20s	44 1/2 a
10s	40 a	24s	46 1/2 a
12s	41 a	26s	48 a
14s	42 a	30s	50 a
16s	43 1/2 a44		

Frame Cones.			
8s	38 1/2 a	22s	42 1/2 a
10s	39 a	24s	44 a
12s	39 1/2 a	26s	44 1/2 a45
14s	40 a	28s	46 a
16s	40 1/2 a	30s	48 a49
18s	41 a	30s tying in	46 a47
20s	42 a	40s	55 a56

Combed Peeler Skeins, Etc.			
2-ply 16s	55 a56	2-ply 50s	70 a73
2-ply 20s	57 a58	2-ply 60s	75 a80
2-ply 30s	60 a62	2-ply 70s	85 a87
2-ply 36s	60 a65	2-ply 80s	95 a
2-ply 40s	65 a67		

Combed Peeler Cones.			
10s	50 a	30s	60 a
12s	51 a	32s	62 a
14s	52 a	34s	64 a
16s	53 1/2 a	36s	65 a
18s	53 a	38s	68 a
20s	53 1/2 a	40s	70 a
22s	54 a	50s	75 a
24s	54 1/2 a	60s	80 a
26s	55 a	70s	90 a
28s	57 a	80s	95 a

Carded Peeler Threads Twist Skeins.			
20s, 2-ply	52 a	36s, 2-ply	62 a
22s, 2-ply	53 a	40s, 2-ply	64 a
24s, 2-ply	55 a	45s, 2-ply	69 a
30s, 2-ply	58 a	50s, 2-ply	74 a

Carded Cones.			
10s	47 a	22s	53 a
12s	48 a	26s	55 a
14s	49 a	28s	57 a
20s	52 a	30s	59 a

## German Imports of Cotton Yarn Increase.

Washington, D. C.—Imports of cotton yarns into Germany during the first nine months of 1924 amounted to 35,169 metric tons, compared with 18,630 metric tons during the corresponding period of 1923, according to a report to the Commerce Department from Dresden. Exports amounted to 4,934 tons compared with 4,796 tons.

## Largest Part of Cotton Exports Go Through Galveston.

Galveston, Tex. — October cotton exports from Galveston customs district reached a total value of \$81,034,628, or more than 80 per cent of the entire export valuation for the month, \$96,573,771, according to figures received here from the bureau of customs statistics.

Cotton exports for the month aggregated 539,341 bales. Of this total 18,586 bales were of long staple, valued at \$13,607,993, and 520,755 bales of short staple, valued at \$67,426,635, the customs report shows.

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Mills wishing to sell direct to discriminating customers please  
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Position as manager or superintendent of hosiery mill. Twenty-five years' experience in manufacturing, dyeing and finishing all grades of hosiery. Can give best of references. Address "B. J.," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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Experienced all branches accounting and office management. Five years with one mill as office manager and buyer. Desire position where permanency and advancement are assured right man. A-1 references. Interview appreciated. Address P. H. M., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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**WANT POSITION** as roll coverer. Have had 20 years' experience and can give excellent references. No. 4324.

**WANT POSITION** as overseer spinning. Overseer for 20 years on all counts and colors, both carded and combed, from various stocks. Can get results. Would consider \$33 weekly, with free rent. No. 4327.

**WANT POSITION** as superintendent. My experience covers mills in both North and South on a wide variety of goods and yarns. Excellent references to show past record of unusual achievement. No. 4328.

**WANT POSITION** as superintendent of cotton yarn or good mill. Man of unusual ability and can give references to show excellent past record. No. 4329.

**WANT POSITION** as overseer spinning or night superintendent. Qualified by experience and training to handle room on efficient basis. A-1 references. No. 4330.

**WANT POSITION** as overseer weaving. My experience covers wide variety of fancy goods, including silk mixture. First-class references as to character and ability. No. 4331.

**WANT POSITION** as overseer carding or spinning, or would take good second hand's place. North Carolina preferred. Long experience. I. C. S. graduate, age 30, married, sober. References. No. 4332.

**WANT POSITION** as superintendent or overseer weaving. Practical, experienced man on many different fabrics. Long and satisfactory record as overseer and superintendent. Best of references. No. 4333.

**WANT POSITION** as overseer cloth room. Now employed, but wish larger place. Long experience. Best of references. No. 4334.

**WANT POSITION** as superintendent or assistant superintendent in good mill on white work. Man of good habits, unusual ability and have long record of satisfactory services. No. 4335.

**WANT POSITION** as superintendent, prefer yarn mill. Now employed but can change on short notice. Best of references. No. 4336.

**WANT POSITION** as superintendent, or overseer carding, spinning and twisting. Experienced man with excellent past record. Good references. No. 4337.

**WANT POSITION** as overseer carding or spinning, or both. Now employed, but want larger place. First-class references to show character and ability. No. 4338.

**WANT POSITION** as overseer weaving or assistant superintendent. Have had 19 years as overseer on all grades of yarn and cloth. Excellent references. No. 4340.

**WANT POSITION** as overseer carding or spinning or superintendent of yarn mill. Now employed but can change on short notice. Can get quality production at low cost. Best of references. No. 4341.

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**WANT POSITION** as superintendent or overseer carding or spinning room. Familiar with fine and coarse numbers and know how to get satisfactory results. Good references. No. 4344.

### Charlotte Knitting Co.

(Charlotte Observer.)

The Charlotte Knitting Company is turning out each day enough stockings to supply a pair to every woman in Charlotte, and yet it is very likely that few women, or men for that, have ever gone through this very interesting plant, located just off the Boulevard, and immediately behind the Exposition Building.

Twenty-four thousand pairs of ladies' hose and men's half hose are being turned out each work day in the year by this plant and the plants of the Catawba Knitting Company, of Rock Hill, and the Forest City Hosiery Company, of Forest City.

To show how this business has grown under the present management in the past three years, total sales for the year ending December 31, 1921, at the Charlotte plant amounted to \$53,712.

On December 31, 1922, total sales had increased to \$250,000. On December 31, 1923, total sales had increased to \$530,581 and sales up to the end of December this year will total \$750,000.

In addition to the business done by the Charlotte Knitting Mills in their Charlotte plant, this company also finishes the goods made by the Catawba Knitting Company of Rock Hill, where ladies' pure silk hose are manufactured. The Rock Hill plant did a half million dollars' worth of business this year, and machinery and equipment has been ordered to double the output of this plant.

The Forest City Hosiery Company, of Forest City, did \$400,000 in business this year in men's half hose and the entire output of this plant is also finished by the Charlotte Knitting Company.

The well known selling agency of Okey and Crawford, with offices in Chicago, New York, etc., sells the entire output of all three plants, and in addition to being a member of the firm of Okey and Crawford, Charles L. Okey, of Charlotte, is president and treasurer of the Charlotte Knitting Company, the Forest City Hosiery Company and the Catawba Knitting Company.

Mr. Okey is bringing out a striking line of men's half hose in plaids and stripes made of silk and artificial silk in variegated colors, and it is doubtful if there are many plants in the entire United States with such a new and attractive line.

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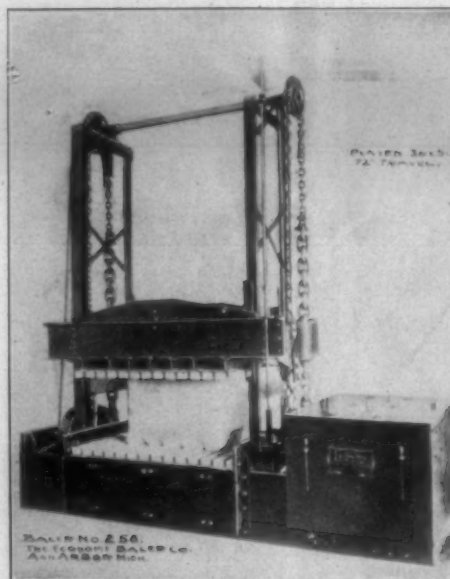
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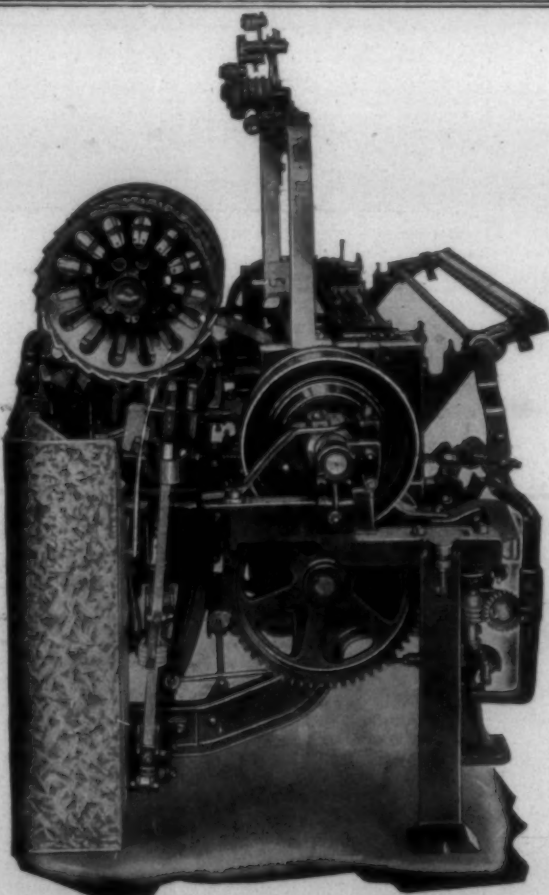
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